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SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM MEETS IN RAROTONGA

New Caledonia Discussed

BK060620 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The question of independence for the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia has occupied the first session of the South Pacific Forum at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands. New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, whose spokesman for the forum said the discussions centered on whether New Caledonia should be added on the UN decolonization list.

Mr Lange said 9 of the 13 leaders present had spoken on the issue, but there was a general reluctance to take the question of New Caledonian independence to the UN. He said there was, however, a consensus that the forum leaders had to reinforce what had been decided at last year's forum -- the right of the Kanak people of New Caledonia to independence.

Mr Lange said the talks were continuing on the question.

Today's session did not pursue the question of observer status for the proindependence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front for New Caledonia. Mr Lange said the forum members accepted that this status could only be given to a territory assured of independence rather than a sectional political organization.

Lange on Forum Issues

HK061012 Hong Kong AFP in English 0941 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Rarotonga, Cook Islands, Aug 6 (AFP) -- The Pacific Forum, a consultative body for 14 government leaders ending a two-day meeting here today, will urge "de-nuclearising" the South Pacific, New Zealand Premier David Lange said.

The forum had yesterday also decided not to seek re-inclusion of France's New Caledonia on the U.N. decolonisation list at present, and not to accept its main separatist group as observer, though in favour of eventual independence.

Mr. Lange, whose Labour government has refused to accept U.S. nuclear ships in New Zealand ports, said the forum states were on the point of signing a non-nuclear treaty similar to the Tlatelolco Treaty in Latin America. It would then propose this new treaty to the great powers, he said. France carries out periodic underground nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll in the region, which have brought a number of regional protests.

Confirming the forum's views on New Caledonia, a nickel-rich territory where France's socialist government has made moves towards autonomy, Mr. Lange said the forum had agreed to set up a special committee to watch developments. The forum wanted to see New Caledonia achieve independence as quickly as possible, Mr. Lange, who is the forum spokesman, added. Mr. Lange added that if France changed its policy regarding the achievement of independence for New Caledonia, the forum's new committee would act as a watchdog and bark. This would lead the forum to adopt a tougher attitude, he added, in a reference to the possibility that right-wing parties may win a parliamentary election due in France next year.

The forum had rejected observer status here for the Kanak (Melanesian) Socialist National Liberation Front in New Caledonia, because only independent or largely autonomous states, not political groups, could attend, he said.

Mr. Lange said the forum had decided not to accept French Polynesia as observer either, on the grounds it was not autonomous enough. The New Caledonia group's request was backed by the three Melanesian countries at the forum, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands.

Hawke on Nuclear-Free S. Pacific

BK060923 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has said he is confident that the South Pacific Forum meeting at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands will endorse the Australian proposal for a nuclear-free zone in the region. Speaking after the 1st full day of the forum, Mr Hawke said that while there was not complete agreement on the draft treaty, it has the general support of South Pacific leaders.

Mr Hawke said all of the forum leaders were agreed that a nuclear-free zone is desirable but some had marginally different views on the content of the proposed treaty. He said he was hopeful that when talks resume tomorrow, he could satisfy several countries that the proposed draft is appropriate and worthwhile. Mr Hawke said there was a chance that the nuclear powers with the exception of France would adhere or agree to the protocols that accompany the new treaty. This would include an undertaking not to use nuclear weapons against forum members and not to carry out nuclear tests in the region.

Nuclear-Free Zone Endorsed

BK070806 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] South Pacific Forum nations have formally adopted a treaty declaring the region a nuclear-free zone. It was endorsed on the 2d full day of the South Pacific Forum conference, which ends in Rarotonga in the Cook Islands today.

Correspondents say the treaty has been offered for signature, and some countries have indicated that they are willing to sign it. It is expected that a signature ceremony will be held later today, although some countries have said they will have to refer to their parliaments before they can add their signature. But the New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, who is also the forum spokesman, estimated that all countries will have signed the treaty by the end of the year.

The treaty will oblige all signatory nations to ban forever the stationing, manufacture, or testing of nuclear weapons in their territory. It also bans the dumping of nuclear waste in the South Pacific nuclear-free zone.

Mr Lange said officials would begin immediate consultations with the five nuclear powers -- the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Great Britain, and France.

The treaty's adoption came as an American-based research organization revealed that there may already be nearly 600 nuclear weapons deployed by the two superpowers in the Asia-Pacific region. According to the (?Nautilus) Pacific Action Research Group, the United States and the Soviet Union each have up to 300 nuclear weapons deployed in the region.

A Radio Australia correspondent in New York, (Andrew Krueger), said figures were compiled from documents obtained under America's Freedom of Information Act and from Pentagon sources. (?Nautilus) calculates that in the event of an all-out nuclear war in the Pacific, a total of more than 5,000 nuclear warheads could rain down on targets stretching from Western Australia to Japan.

AFP on Treaty

HK070837 Hong Kong AFP in English 0746 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Rarotonga, Cook Islands, Aug 7 (AFP) -- South Pacific Forum members, including New Zealand and Australia, yesterday signed a treaty banning testing, possession or use of nuclear weapons in their region of the southern hemisphere.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, spokesman for the consultative group, said eight heads of government had signed immediately but the other five full members had constitutional formalities to complete. However the expected all to have signed in the next few months. The document, a kind of non-proliferation treaty, covers an area stretching from the equator to the antarctic and from western Australia across the Pacific.

Mr. Lange, whose Labour government has effectively excluded itself from the ANZUS pact with the United States and Australia by refusing to allow U.S. nuclear warships to call at its ports, added that the treaty would allow signatories to authorize transit and access of nuclear vessels.

Australia, New Zealand, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Tuvalu and Western Samoa signed the treaty at the close of the two-day meeting. The Solomon Islands, Vanuatu (formerly New Hebrides), Nauru and Tonga would undertake formalities at home. The 14th delegate to the forum, Micronesia, has observer status only.

Mr. Lange said the forum would be submitting three protocols to powers present in the Pacific.

In a first move, Britain, France and the United States would be asked if they would authorize the "association" of their territories in the region. The only British possession involved is Pitcairn. Washington would mainly be asked about American Samoa, and Paris about French Polynesia and New Caledonia.

(Speaking after the closing session, Papua New Guinea Premier Michael Somare said France had made big efforts in New Caledonia -- where militant Melanesians are demanding independence -- and he would not press for the territory to be put back on the United Nations decolonization list.

(On June 3, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands had pledged to press for this U.N. action. However Mr. Somare said yesterday that France was organizing elections in New Caledonia and he had advised Melanesian leaders to avoid any violence in their struggle for independence.)

In a second step, these three powers plus the Soviet Union and China would be asked to commit themselves not to use nuclear weapons against forum members.

In the third move, all five powers would be asked to refrain from nuclear tests in the zone covered by the forum treaty.

This last demand is aimed specifically at France, which tests its nuclear weapons underground on Mururoa Atoll, in French Polynesia.

Mr. Lange said France was likely to sign the first two protocols, as it had the Tlatelolco Treaty, which in 1967 decided on a similar non-nuclear policy in Latin America, but was not ratified or applied by all signatories. However he acknowledged that it would be difficult to get Paris to sign the test ban agreement.

France has carried out almost 100 nuclear tests at Mururoa, with four this year. Pacific countries have repeatedly demanded a stop to the tests, but France has said it will only end them when the two superpowers reach a genuine nuclear arms limitation agreement. France also holds that a 1983 study by Australian and New Zealand scientists found no harmful radiation levels in French Polynesia.

Mr. Lange said if France failed to sign any of the protocols, this would be an "arrogant" gesture, as it had signed Tlatelolco and agreements on the Antarctic. He added that a delegation would visit the five nuclear powers over the next few months.

On Australia's uranium exports, Mr. Lange said the treaty would not ban them, provided they were covered by "proper safeguards" and Canberra checked the uranium would not be used for military purposes.

CONGRESSMEN EXPRESS FRUSTRATION ON TRADE DEFICIT

OW061211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 6 KYODO -- A group of U.S. lawmakers warned Tuesday the Congress may pass protectionist legislation if Japan fails to produce immediate results to correct the trade imbalance between the two countries. The mission, led by Sam Gibbons, Democrat-Florida, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee's Trade Subcommittee, argued that the bulging U.S. trade deficit cannot be tolerated politically.

The Gibbons group issued the warning in a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe at the Foreign Ministry. The meeting was to last only half an hour but lasted more than 90 minutes because of extended arguments. Rep. Richard Schulze, Republican-Pennsylvania, asserted that it is "too late" for Japan to make efforts to prevent the U.S. Congress from passing protectionist legislation, a Foreign Ministry source said. The source said Abe countered that he did not think so and emphasized a series of measures Japan has taken to open its market wider to imports. Asked by congressmen about Japan's plans to expand domestic demand, the foreign minister replied that effective use of private sector funds is the key. Abe also added that Japan welcomes a recent surge in the yen's value against the U.S. dollar.

Gibbons, head of the House Ways and Means Committee trade mission to Asia, contended that the strong protectionist sentiment in the United States is reaching a "crucial" stage where bills aimed at restricting textile imports and imposing an import surcharge may be passed after the summer recess. He went on to warn that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which may hit 50 billion dollars this year, compared to 37 billion dollars in 1984, "cannot be tolerated politically," according to a Foreign Ministry official. Abe told Gibbons, Schulze and seven other congressmen on the mission that protectionist legislation, if passed, would badly affect global trade. The Gibbons mission will meet American businessmen stationed in Tokyo, Ambassador Mike Mansfield and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday. After the Japan visit, the congressmen will visit Hong Kong, China, India and Thailand.

DOCUMENTS SAY U.S. PLANNED TO ATTACK, OCCUPY USSR

OW061107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 6 KYODO -- The United States drew up plans for atomic attacks on the Soviet Union in late August 1945 only a few weeks after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and for occupation of the Soviet Union and East Europe in 1946, it was revealed Tuesday on the basis of former classified documents. The documents, from the Pentagon and the archives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, were obtained by Michio Kaku, professor of nuclear physics at the graduate center of the City University of New York, on the basis of the U.S. Freedom of Information Act.

Kaku, now visiting Japan to attend a ban-the-bomb world conference, said the atomic attacks were planned in a document called Strategic Vulnerability of the Soviet Union to a Limited Air Attack, which was code-named JIC 329/1 and reported by the service members, Joint Intelligence Committee. The attack plan singled out 20 Soviet cities including Moscow, Leningrad, Gorki, Tashkent, Novosibirsk and Omsk as targets most suitable for strategic atomic bombing. In another document drawn up in March 1946, the U.S. expanded the attack plan and incorporated it into a coherent overall plan called Pincher containing a basic blueprint for occupation after a Soviet surrender.

Under the occupation plan, the U.S. planned to occupy the Soviet Union and East Europe with 25 Army divisions, dividing them among the Moscow-Riga, Rostov-Novorossisk, Vladivostok-Irkutsk and Eastern European areas.

Kaku said the plans were then hypothetical because the United States had only about seven atomic bombs by 1946 in actuality. In 1948, however, with the deepening Berlin crisis and ongoing U.S. nuclear arms development, the U.S. joint chiefs worked out an operational plan called Operation Broiler to strike 20 Soviet cities with 50 atomic bombs.

The U.S. also mapped out another operational war plan in 1954 called Operation Shake-down, which went far beyond Operation Broiler, to call for 1,000 B-29 and B-36 bombers to launch nuclear attacks on the Soviet Union to leave a smoking ruin within two hours. None of the atomic attack plans were executed but they were worked out from the military lessons of the successful atomic attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Kaku said. Kaku said the U.S. military still holds to views on nuclear superiority and first strike capability as an integral part of its overall strategy.

ENVOY TO U.S. COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH SHULTZ

OW070233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, Aug 6 KYODO -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Tuesday Japan's market-opening action program must be accompanied by tangible results. Shultz made the statement when Japanese Ambassador to the United States Nobuo Matsunaga briefed him on the contents of the program, announced by the Japanese Government July 30, and on an accompanying statement issued by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Shultz said the U.S. Government is currently studying the program and that he appreciates efforts made by the Japanese Government in its compilation. But he said the action program must entail tangible results, reiterating a July 30 U.S. Government statement to the effect that it is reserving judgment on the program until its effect on U.S. exports is apparent. Referring to the "tangible results" referred to by Shultz, Matsunaga told reporters later that he believes they involve such matters as Japanese imports of U.S.-made communications satellites and electronic appliances.

AGENCY DELAYS ACTION ON U.S. COURT DECISION

OW070551 Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 7 KYODO -- The Fisheries Agency, not hiding its shock at last year's bilateral accord being ruled null and void by a U.S. federal appeals court, Wednesday decided to delay action against the International Whaling Commission's (IWC) call for a total ban on whaling. Agency officials said they will take a wait-and-see attitude, trying to ascertain what kind of action the U.S. Government will take to cope with "the unexpected development."

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Wednesday ruled the U.S. must impose sanctions against Japan for violating international whaling quotas, thereby upholding an earlier lower court decision to nullify the bilateral accord reached last November between the two governments to allow Japan to catch a certain number of sperm whales until 1988. The U.S. Government, Japan Whaling Association and other related organizations are expected to appeal to a higher court against the ruling to prevent the U.S. from invoking the so-called Packwood-Magnuson amendment, which punishes illegally whaling nations by eventually banning them from fishing in the U.S. 200-mile coastal zone.

But the agency took the latest ruling to mean both Japan and the U.S. Government should do something to cope with the situation during a 90-day grace period granted under the ruling. Megumu Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, said the three-judge ruling was not unanimous, and it is not the final decision.

HITACHI DENIES 'PREDATORY PRICING' IN U.S.

OW071019 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 7 KYODO -- Hitachi Ltd. Wednesday denied allegations that it had engaged in predatory pricing to outsell American competitors in a depressed U.S. semiconductor market. A spokesman for Hitachi said, "We are confident that an investigation by the U.S. Justice Department will result in dispelling such suspicions against Hitachi."

The spokesman was commenting on press reports about the investigation, which was disclosed by Senator Pete Wilson, a California Republican. Wilson released a letter from Charles Rule, acting assistant attorney general for antitrust, stating that his division has "opened an investigation into possible predatory conduct by Hitachi and is actively pursuing it." The Hitachi spokesman said the Justice Department's investigation is one of the formalities it will have to follow in determining whether or not to institute a lawsuit under the antitrust act. Commenting on a report that the Justice Department is examining a memorandum which Hitachi sent to its U.S. salesmen telling them to consistently quote semiconductor prices 10 percent below whatever U.S. competitors offered, the Hitachi spokesman said, "Hitachi has never issued such an instruction to the American salesmen concerned." He said the U.S. salesmen of Hitachi's American subsidiary, Hitachi America Ltd., used "the 10 percent discount" as a sales campaign slogan in an effort to promote the sale of ~~aprom~~ (erasable programmable read-only memory). An eprom is a type of memory chip on which a program can be written electronically and which retains its contents even when power is switched off.

AL-TURAYKI MEETS PRESS, CONDEMNS U.S. 'TERRORISM'

OW070729 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 7 KYODO -- Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki Wednesday condemned U.S. actions in Nicaragua and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon as acts of terrorism in a press conference at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan. He said Libya condemns all acts of terrorism, especially by hijackers, including the hijacking of the TWA airplane by the Islamic Jihad from Athens to Beirut in June. Al-Turayki added that Libya condemns acts of terrorism against individuals but also opposes "acts of terrorism by big powers against small states," citing U.S. action in Nicaragua and Grenada as examples.

On the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan Al-Turayki said Libya opposes intervention of any nation in the internal affairs of another, but said that the case of Afghanistan is different from that of Nicaragua or Grenada. Al-Turayki said he met Wednesday morning with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and discussed ways for both Libya and Japan to aid deescalation of the Iran-Iraq war, and said the two countries agreed to work closely together.

On the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Al-Turayki said that it is "wishful thinking" on the part of industrial nations to believe that "OPEC is dead." "Libya will remain an active member of OPEC," said al-Turayki, saying that sacrifices on the part of individual members will be necessary to save the organization as a whole. Libya was one of three OPEC members out of 13 that opposed crude oil price cuts last month.

Al-Turayki came to Tokyo following meetings in South Korea with government officials on economic cooperation. Al-Turayki is scheduled to visit China from Thursday, where he said he plans to discuss ways of promoting better relations with China, which has maintained active diplomatic exchanges with Libya. In response to a question Al-Turayki said that the object of his visit was not to discuss military cooperation or purchase of arms.

Meeting With Nakasone

OW070521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 7 KYODO -- Libya's Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday that Libya is ready to cooperate with Japan to fight international terrorism. Al-Turayki, officially titled secretary of the foreign liaison bureau, was quoted as saying that Libya is in principle opposed to terrorism. Nakasone, who received the Libyan guest at his office, called on Libya to take a serious stand on the issue, government officials said. Al-Turayki called for Japanese help in industrial technology and delivered an invitation from revolutionary leader Col. Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to visit Libya, the officials said. Nakasone thanked him for the invitation and proposed consultations on the timing of his visit through diplomatic channels. The Libyan foreign minister came to Japan Monday for a four-day visit as a Foreign Ministry guest.

DEFENSE AGENCY PAPER SEES 'GROWING' USSR THREAT

OW070301 Tokyo KYODO in English 0239 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 7 KYODO -- The Defense Agency, expressing concern over a "growing" military threat from the Soviet Union, Wednesday called on the Japanese people to show stronger support for national defense and the Self-Defense Forces (SDF). Japan's ground, maritime and air Self-Defense Forces, backed by the Japan-U.S. Mutual Security Treaty, are a significant deterrent even in the age of nuclear weapons, the agency said in its paper on national defense for 1985.

The creation of national consensus based on increased national interest and understanding of defense problems is vital for Japan to forestall external aggression and maintain peace, according to the annual defense paper. Patriotism and a will to defend the country is emphasized in the strongest terms ever used in an annual defense paper. The statements appear in a new chapter entitled "The People and Defense" in this year's 373-page paper, which included 111 pages of appendices.

A cabinet meeting Wednesday morning approved the paper, which was submitted by Defense Agency chief Koichi Kato. As in the past, the Defense Agency begins the white paper with a warning of a growing Soviet military threat to Japan.

Referring to the postwar history of relations between the Western and Soviet blocs, the agency says the Soviet Union has been trying consistently to expand its political influence against the background of its massive military power. The situation will not change under the new leadership of Communist Party chief Mikhail Gorbachev, the agency says in part 1 of the white paper, called "The World Military Situation."

The agency says the increased Soviet military threat stems from a strengthened transport capability following the completion of the second Trans-Siberian Railroad and an increase in the deployment of backfire strategic bombers from 80 last year to 85 this year. Activity of Soviet naval ships and warplanes in areas close to Japanese territory has been increasing, the agency says, expressing concern that the Soviet Union has been building up its military strength in Northeast Asia both in quality and quantity. "The potential military threat from the Soviet Union has been increasing," the Defense Agency says. Japan's geographical location in the northwest Pacific on the sea traffic routes of Soviet naval ships is "extremely vital," the agency says. The Soviet Pacific fleet is based on Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan and its warships have to pass one of three straits off the Japanese coast, to reach the Pacific or the East China Sea.

Some Japanese leftists regard the possession of conventional forces as useless in the age of nuclear weapons, but the paper spurns this view, saying the presence of strong self-defense forces, coupled with the U.S. deterrent of nuclear as well as conventional weapons, can forestall any form of invasion from other countries so long as it does not escalate into a full-scale confrontation with the United States.

A feature of this year's national defense paper is an extensive examination of possible forms of external aggression against Japan. Though it is not stated officially, the Soviet Union is generally considered Japan's no. 1 potential enemy.

The Defense Agency released its first annual paper in 1970, when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was its director general. The first national defense paper caused controversy by stressing the need for a "will to defend the country." National defense was at the time, and still is, a sensitive matter in Japan. The 1985 paper's emphasis on patriotism and strong support for national defense is seen by defense agency sources as an attempt to create a national consensus on defense problems. The sources said Nakasone's national defense philosophy is clearly reflected in this year's defense paper.

The Defense Agency also referred to the importance of air attack capability over the sea to prevent an enemy from landing in Japanese territory and to safeguard Japan's sea-lanes, another favorite theme of Nakasone. The U.S. Government has also called for Japan to substantially increase its efforts to protect vital sea traffic routes in the event of a national emergency.

Notably, however, the paper makes no mention of Japan's next five-year defense buildup program covering 1986 to 1990 or the government guideline limiting Japan's defense spending to less than 1 percent of its Gross National Product (GNP). Nakasone expressed his readiness last month to end the 1 percent GNP ceiling, angering opposition parties. Even some members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) are worried about Nakasone's policy favoring Japan's military buildup.

In the annual paper, the Defense Agency says Japan's defense spending ranks eighth in the world but that the country lags far behind the United States and European countries when it comes to defense outlays in relation to GNP and total national budget. Japan's per capita defense spending is much smaller than that of the United States and most of its allies, according to the paper. Japan earmarked 3,137 billion yen for national defense in the current fiscal year. This represents 0.997 percent of its GNP projected for the year ending in March next year.

MINISTERS CAUTIOUS ON DEFENSE SPENDING ADJUSTMENT

OWO61231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 6 KYODO -- Cabinet ministers Tuesday agreed to take a cautious stance toward removing the existing 1 percent-of-gross national product limit on the nation's defense spending. The ministers -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Defense Chief Koichi Kato -- reached the agreement after discussing an apparent change in Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's stance on the matter. Nakasone reportedly earlier planned to decide within this month to replace a fiscal 1986-90 procurement plan currently being worked out by the Defense Agency by a five-year government program which would indicate total spending amount. The new program would also replace the 1976 government decision to limit the total defense spending within 1 percent of gross national product.

Meeting the press Tuesday in Hiroshima, where he attended the 40th year commemoration ceremony for the atom bombing over the city, Nakasone expressed a more cautious stance toward changing the basic defense policy. According to informed sources, at the ministers' meeting Tuesday Kato reiterated his proposal that the Defense Agency ask for a fiscal 1986 defense budget based on a new government defense buildup program. Takeshita said, however, that a change in basic defense policy should be carefully studied, according to the sources. They said Abe proposed to take sufficient time before making a decision on the defense spending issue.

Japan has to take into consideration the maintenance of good relations with the United States by reviewing the 1 percent of GNP defense spending limit, but it also has to consider at the same time how other Asian countries would take such new defense spending policy, Abe was quoted as saying. The sources said that the cabinet ministers also took into consideration the cautious stance about a possible change in defense policy expressed earlier by former Prime Ministers Takeo Miki and Zenko Suzuki.

JAPAN TO GIVE SRV EMERGENCY 'HUMANITARIAN' AID

OW070211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet decided Wednesday to give 20 million yen in emergency aid to Vietnam to help it combat a sweeping encephalitis epidemic. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told the cabinet that the government was offering the aid from a humanitarian standpoint and that its policy of freezing economic assistance remains unchanged. Japan has stopped offering economic cooperation to Vietnam since 1979 when Hanoi dispatched troops to neighboring Kampuchea.

The emergency Japanese aid will be given to Vietnam through the Japan Red Cross Society. The brain inflammation epidemic has been rampant in northern provinces of Vietnam since July. Reports from Vietnam said 181 people had been killed as of mid-July. The Vietnamese Government has asked Japan and other countries for emergency aid, including vaccination.

MAYORS' CONFERENCE ADOPTS HIROSHIMA APPEAL

OW061137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 6 Aug 85

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Hiroshima, Aug. 6 KYODO -- Mayors from 98 cities throughout the world ended the first two days of an ongoing peace conference in Hiroshima Tuesday with the adoption of an appeal that calls for laying "lasting world peace" through "inter-city and inter-people solidarity." The conference, sponsored by the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the world's only A-bombed cities, moves to Nagasaki Wednesday for the second leg of the five-day meeting which coincides with the 40th anniversary of the two nuclear blasts. "We take the experience of Hiroshima as our own and consider it not as a mere incident of the past but a warning to the future," the appeal said.

Earlier Tuesday, participants in the conference, which includes mayors or their representatives from 67 cities in 22 foreign countries, also attended the memorial ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of Hiroshima's A-bombing. As a symbol of solidarity with the developing nations, the Hiroshima appeal also linked nuclear disarmament with economic development, and called for "the elimination of starvation and poverty in the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation."

However, the thrust of discussions during the two days of dialogue focused on the role that cities may play in pushing for, as the appeal said, "total abolition of nuclear weapons." Speaker after speaker urged the spread of nuclear free zones, and the strengthening of peace education and one of them, Michael Shuman, mayor of Palo Alto, called for the mayors' group to become "an international lobbyist organization" to pressure national governments to commit themselves to a nuclear-free world.

"As leaders of local authorities we have little power," said Edmund S. Rajapakse, the mayor of the Sri Lankan city of Nuwara Eliya during panel discussions Tuesday. "Collectively, as an organization, we can exercise great influence in the cause of peace." In support of Rajapakse's remarks, Sydney Mayor Douglas W. Sutherland noted that although the creation of nuclear free zones is not legally binding on national governments, it assumes "a symbolic and consciousness raising role" for citizens.

Anne Rudin, the mayor of the U.S. west coast city of Sacramento, called for the strengthening of peace education in order to arouse public concern on the perils of nuclear warfare. As part of peace education, Kevin J. Moss, the mayor of Canterbury, Australia, called for stocking peace literature in city libraries and the establishment of peace parks as concrete, permanent programs for peace. "A peace park is always there," he said. "It doesn't happen once a year," like a peace conference.

It was, as the appeal put it, the "unimaginably overwhelming" nuclear catastrophe 40 years ago that seems to have impressed the participants most. Michael Harcourt, the mayor of Vancouver, Canada, said during panel discussions Tuesday he wanted to thank Hiroshima and Nagasaki for "turning their tragedy into a global movement for peace and disarmament." Reflecting a common view among the delegates, Harcourt said since local authorities "are closest to the people, we must take the lead where the Government does not." He said Vancouver will hold a "peace festival" as part of the city's centennial next year and asked Hiroshima to make a presentation on the occasion.

Some delegates also took the occasion to express their opposition not only to nuclear warfare but all other kinds of conflict and violence. Michael C. Sata, the mayor of the Zambian capital of Lusaka, raised the issue of the killing of what he called non-combatants in military conflicts in the 1960s in southern Africa where "thousands of people, non-combatants, were killed by weapons (provided by) the superpowers."

There was complete agreement on one subject: inter-city solidarity, as the title of the world's first peace conference of mayors was known. Wei Fuhai, the mayor of the northern Chinese city of Dalian, said though ideology may divide nations, "the interests of the people everywhere are identical." Echoing the official line in Beijing, Wei said in an interview with KYODO that "war is waged by imperialists, and not by the people."

Speaking at the panel discussion on behalf of a six-city delegation from China, Hangzhou Mayor Zhang Boxi also took the occasion to publicize China's nuclear policy, saying Beijing had declared, as early as 1964, that it would not be the first nation to use nuclear weapons, and would never use them against non-nuclear nations. The Soviet decision, announced a week ago, to unilaterally halt nuclear tests beginning for five months starting Tuesday was also taken up during panel discussions, with at least two American mayors urging U.S. President Ronald Reagan to "reciprocate" and declare a similar moratorium.

JNR WORKERS STAGE 1-HOUR PROTEST STRIKE

OW050037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO -- About 60,000 Japanese National Railways (JNR) workers walked out for one hour Monday morning to protest the projected division and denationalization of the railways. The strike, staged by the 200,000-strong National Railway Workers Union (Kokuro), caused little problem with operations, however, as it was confined to ticket handlers and maintenance workers.

The government-appointed control committee for rehabilitation of the deficit-ridden JNR last month recommended the privatization and partition of the organization into six regional companies. Kokuro adopted an action program at a convention last week, threatening a wave of strikes against possible dismissal of workers as part of the reform.

The program also called for the collection of 50 million signatures on a petition to spread the anti-reform stance among the general public. About 12,000 JNR workers walked out in the initial anti-privatization strike in Tokyo. Some of them held a protest rally at the Shinagawa station.

7 AUG SR-71 OVERFLIGHT BY U.S. PROTESTED

SK071052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a high-speed high-altitude spy plane "SR-71" deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong of our country and let it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from 23 hours 23 minutes to 31 minutes on August 7 to commit espionage against the northern half of the republic. Such acts of espionage number 15 in the period following early July.

Continued acts of aerial espionage by the U.S. imperialists against our country show that they are persistently resorting to the new war provocation manoeuvrings, intentionally aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and laying an obstacle to North-South dialogue.

PAPERS DENOUNCE KIM TAE-CHUNG DETENTION

SK041110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Sunday comment on the disgraceful behavior of the South Korean rulers who, on July 31, put Kim Tae-chung under house arrest, letting loose more than 500 policemen to surround his house, and withdrew the police on the third day. The papers view this as a dangerous signal indicating the stretch of the crooked hand of repression even to the political circles.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says: This step was an insult to and mockery of Kim Tae-chung and an extension of the persistent political reprisals made on him ever since he was spirited from Japan 12 years ago. The house arrest of Kim Tae-chung was made on the previous day of the opening of the convention of the New Korean Democratic Party, an opposition political force of South Korea. This is unthinkable apart from the scheme to curb the expansion of the opposition forces and put a fresh muscle into the fascist dictatorship.

The present rulers of South Korea are loud-mouthed about politics through dialogue and "peaceful change of power". But, what they are interested in is the maintenance and strengthening of the foundation of dictatorship, not politics through dialogue and democracy. The South Korean rulers must stop the political persecution of Kim Tae-chung and grant him complete freedom of political activity.

The present repressive measures can never iron out the situation in South Korea. It will rouse the people to a new resistance and drive the oppressors into a more hopeless bog.

SOUTH'S ABUSE OF STUDENTS' PARENTS DECRIED

SK030447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Saturday hits at the attempt of the South Korean fascist clique to crack down upon students more harshly by abusing the names of their parents. A signed commentary of the paper captioned " 'Recommendation' in Stolen Name" recalls that the "chairman of the national Central Council of Students' Parents" of South Korea sent a "recommendation" on the campus situation to the "premier" in the name of the council a few days ago.

It says: The "recommendation" demanded "a prompt and determined action against the violence and disturbance of order on campus" and "legal and institutional measures to prevent the violent demonstration, terrorism and spread of leftist consciousness." This sounds like entreaties of the students' parents for the suppression of their own sons and daughters. But they feel proud of their sons and daughters enrolled in universities and colleges playing the leading role in the movement for the independence and democratization of South Korean society.

It is inconceivable that those parents would slander the democratic movement of their children as "violence," "disturbance" and "terrorism" or beg for the institutional reinforcement of the repressive machinery. This is a dastardly and shameless swindle and fabrication insulting them. The "recommendation" is a brainchild of the oppressors intended to disparage the students' movement for democracy and find a pretext to crack down upon them. The attempt to intensify repression of students by abusing the names of their parents furnishes proof that the present rulers are getting more rotten morally and sinking deeper into a bottomless mire socio-politically.

REPORT ON NKDP'S OPPOSITION TO CAMPUS LAW CITED

SK070516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA) -- Yi Min-u, president of the South Korean opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], objected Monday the scheme of the "Democratic Justice Party," traitor Chon Tu-hwan's private political party, to enact a "campus stability law," according to a radio report from Seoul. He declared that if the "Democratic Justice Party" forced the convocation of an extraordinary session of the "National Assembly" this month to enact the so-called "campus stability law" despite his party's opposition, his New Korea Democratic Party would "fight in the 'National Assembly'" to prevent it. He warned that the "situation would be aggravated" if a "law-making" concerning the campus problem was promoted on the threshold of new semester at universities and colleges

Upset by the steady growth of the anti-"government" action of students for democracy against fascism, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are planning to hastily call an extraordinary session of the "National Assembly" in defiance of strong public protest and rejection of the opposition party and railroad the new fascist law through it to suppress the student struggle. But this has run up against the protest of the opposition party.

'SPECIAL ARTICLE' DISCUSSES ECONOMIC LEVERS

SK051135 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 3 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 4 August special article: "Economic Levers Are Powerful Means for the Management of the Socialist Economy"]

[Text] One of the issues to which our party has paid profound attention throughout the course of its leadership over socialist economic construction is having economic guidance and enterprise managements skillfully and dexterously utilize economic levers while giving priority to political work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Functionaries of the economic fields should run and manage the economy scientifically and rationally by correctly enforcing the independent accounting system through a correct utilization of economic levers, while firmly giving priority to political work in accordance with the demand of the Tae'an work system.

Economic levers are a powerful means that stimulate scientific-oriented and rational activities and raise economic efficiency. Today's reality, in which ties between the economic sectors and units have become more diverse than at any time in the past, scientific and technological advancement is being accelerated, and the self-reliant role of the enterprises is increasing in our country, urgently demands that the economic levers be utilized more positively.

In the skillfull utilization of economic levers lies an important key in running socialist enterprises actively and increasing production of material wealth, as well as rapidly improving the people's standard of living. The function of the economic levers, the directions in which the economic levers are to be used, and the degree of their utilization under socialism are not fixed and unchangeable, but should be changed under the influence of concrete social and economic factors in a certain historical period. The most important among such factors is the degree of the relative individuality realized in the management of socialist enterprises. When the enterprises are given greater individuality, the scope of the realms in which economic levers can be applied is broadened and the effectiveness of the utilization of the economic levers in economic practice is increased.

Our party, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the inevitability of socialist economic development and the realistic conditions of our national economy, is now emphasizing, as an important matter, the issue of further raising the self-reliance, responsibility, and creativity of the enterprises. Such a measure, which creatively put into force and substantiated policies consistently maintained by the party in accordance with today's new environment, requires that economic levers be utilized more positively.

When the work of preparing the plans is carried out by the enterprises on their own initiative, with the self-reliance of the enterprises strengthened, and when the scope of the indexes in plans formulated by the enterprises themselves is expanded, the significance of the utilization of economic levers becomes greater. When the individuality of the enterprises increases, their tendency to depend on those in higher positions with regard to supplies of raw materials will disappear and, with a positive utilization of the levers of value and contracts in the supplying of materials, they can eradicate wastefulness and establish firm discipline. The individuality of the enterprises is closely tied to the treatment of the profits acquired as a result of management activities. Only when a proper share of the net income is left to be used by the enterprises, with good application of the lever of profit, can the enterprises improve and expand management on their own, take measures to improve the employees' standard of living on their own initiative, and make more strenuous efforts to increase profits.

Economic levers are to function affirmatively in having the producing masses participate broadly in the management of the enterprises and in making the work of enterprises more active. A decisive factor in terms of the activities of the enterprises lies in making the producing masses actively participate in the work of management and unreserved display their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness.

In order to make the broad strata of working people and functionaries genuinely play their role as the masters of the enterprises, as continuously emphasized by our party, it is imperative to give priority to conducting political work among them, and pay keen attention to supporting the political work with material incentives.

Neglecting or weakening material incentives in a socialist society in which the legacies of the old society remain in various fields is a harmful tendency that will have a negative effect on both development of production potential and rationalization of enterprise management.

In order to materially stimulate the workers' labor zeal, we should, first of all, correctly apply the socialist labor remuneration system, with expenses for living, prize money, and bonuses as its basic elements. The consistent principle in the socialist labor remuneration system is to remunerate each individual producer and group strictly in accordance with the volume of work they have done and with the amount they have earned. Socialism demands that the scales of labor, distribution, and consumption be in accordance with each other.

It is an essential demand, in the principle of socialist distribution, to remunerate those who have done much work for society and who produced good results in labor with many rewards so that they can rapidly promote their living standard, and remunerate those who have done less work and engaged in low-quality labor with fewer rewards. The organic combination of the results of labor and gains makes the workers correctly realize the superiority of socialist society, in which the common interest and individual interest are inseparably linked, and inspires them to rise up in rewarding work for the state, for society, and for themselves.

In order to correctly implement labor distribution, we would enhance the functions and role of living expenses. It is important to properly establish differentiations in the grades of living expenses, keenly evaluating the quantity and quality of labor, and correctly implementing the work of evaluating the results of labor. We should correctly distinguish the share of an individual from the common results of the group in remunerating labor so that collectivism and individual responsibility are combined correctly. It is also of affirmative significance to widely introduce the contract work system.

Prize money and bonuses can play an active role in implementing the state plans, in promoting the quality of products, in ensuring the promotion of the economization system, and in vigorously accelerating the technical innovation movement. For this, the enterprises should improve the conditions of establishing and applying the prize money and bonuses so that such conditions are proven to be of great benefit.

The principle of individual remuneration based on amount of work done and what has been earned is applicable not only to the individual workers but also to the group and to the entire enterprise. The position of each individual enterprises in the socialist production system should be defined in accordance with the extent of the contribution that the enterprise has actually made to society and the people and with the amount earned through its works, instead of its grade. The results of the work of guidance functionaries of enterprises should be evaluated by such standards.

When we positively utilize various material stimulation levers, including living expenses, while giving priority to the political and moral stimulation to labor, positiveness and creativity in labor will be highly demonstrated among the workers and the struggle to improve the quantitative and qualitative indexes will be strengthened. Thus, the workers' spirit to work voluntarily before all others, will be enhanced. When we commend before society, and show respect for, the workers who produce more and better quality goods at lower cost and who carry out good works, constant productive upsurges will be effected in all domains and units of the national economy.

One of the economic levers that will exert most effective influence over active implementation of management activities of an enterprises and over improving and strengthening of overall economic management work is the price lever. Unless we implement management and operations work by taking price as an instrument, we cannot successfully develop the socialist economy, which assumes the relations between goods and money as an essential factor.

Under socialism, price is an important lever for promoting effectiveness in socialist production. When we enhance the functions and role of price, we can exercise active influence over various aspects of the development of economic life, including reduction of labor cost for production of goods, promotion of the speed of development and effectiveness of socialist production, expansion of production brands and promotion of their quality, rational utilization of resources, smooth realization of economic linkage between urban and rural areas, and correct implementation of labor distribution.

The scientific basis for deciding the price is the amount of social labor required to produce a product. Only when we decide the price on the basis of cost, reflecting payment for necessary social labor expended, can we smoothly calculate expenditures for and results of production and realize the functions of price as a means of comparison. Thus, we can effectively stimulate the struggle to reduce various expenditures in production of goods.

In order that the functions of price calculation be carried out correctly, we should, first of all, correctly decide the wholesale price by raising what has to be raised and reducing what has to be reduced on the basis of the cost calculated at the time of requirement. We should flexibly carry out the work of correctly ensuring a balance in price among products. In deciding the price, we should actively stimulate the work of fully utilizing the rich domestic materials and raw materials effectively and of positively discovering extensive and cheap materials and raw materials. We should also pay deep attention to introducing the results of the most modern science and technology into production.

At the same time, it is important to encourage all the workers to pay attention to promoting the quality of products and expanding the number of products by properly adjusting the prices in accordance with the quality of products and by fixing favorable prices on new products. This will vigorously inspire the struggle to accelerate technological progress and to promote the standard of the workers' technology and skill.

The uniform price system does not prohibit individual localities and enterprises from setting and applying prices by themselves, within an extremely limited extent and under unified central guidance.

When enterprises independently carry out the work of deciding the price on the basis of their own concrete production conditions and by sensibly calculating on the basis of the ceaselessly changing relationship between supply and demand, we can reduce various expenditures for production of goods and increase the income of enterprises. Thus, flexibility and mobility can be better ensured in the work of deciding national overall prices.

The utilization of such a price lever in the enterprises will further promote the independence and responsibility of the enterprise and the outlook of carefully checking management activities and of making both ends meet will be better established. Thus, all enterprises will become units that earn greater incomes.

The effect of utilizing economic levers depends on the quality and ability of the functionaries handling the levers. In order for the economic functionaries to utilize the economic levers correctly, they should arm themselves with scientific knowledge relating to the content of the economic levers, to the unique functions and role of each lever, and to the relationship between various levers. Present realities demand that the economic functionaries foster their ability to apply the economic levers to concrete economic realities and to change the method of utilization of the levers in accordance with the changes of the conditions. When all economic functionaries fully grasp the economic levers and utilize them skillfully, the independence and responsibility of the enterprises will be further enhanced. Thus, the party's intention to effect a new turning point in guidance and management of the socialist economy will be thoroughly implemented.

LSWYK DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM SOVIET UNION

SK051541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- The Korean youth and student delegation headed by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, returned home on August 5 by plane after attending the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students held in the Soviet Union. Returning together with the delegation were delegates of Korean youths and students in Japan including Kim Hak-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan. The Korean guests of honor to the festival also returned home.

They were met at the airport by Kim Chong-nin, Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Yong-chae, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of post and telecommunications, and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and other personages concerned.

The delegation and guests of honor were met by Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and his embassy officials. They were warmly welcomed by a large number of youths and students and working people in the city.

INDIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK061545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association headed by Shrikant Verma, general secretary of the congress and vice-chairman of the association, arrived here on August 6 by plane. It was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-Yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned. Indian Ambassador K.C. Lalvunga and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

The delegation was warmly welcomed by a large number of working people in Pyongyang.

Talks Held

SK061556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA) -- Talks between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association were held on August 6 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present at the talks on our side were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-India Friendship Association, and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were members of the delegation headed by Shrikant Verma, general secretary of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and vice-chairman of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.

Both sides exchanged views on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and a series of other matters of mutual concern.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Hwang Chang-yop Hosts Party

SK070536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture Tuesday evening in honor of the visiting delegation of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi and the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association led by Shrikant Verma, general secretary of the Party and vice-chairman of the association.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the workers' party of Korea, said in his speech:

The relations between the two parties based on chajusong, equality and mutual respect are developing in the interest of the two peoples and in favor of the cause of peace in Asia. The meeting in Belgrade in 1980 between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Her Excellency Indira Gandhi who was the outstanding leader of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi was an event of weighty importance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two peoples.

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi's cause of building an independent and prosperous, new India is being dependably carried forward thanks to His Excellency Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's energetic internal and external activities. The Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi is enjoying support and trust from hundreds of millions of Indian people and playing an important role in defending peace in Asia and strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement.

Our party will fight resolutely as ever to build a free and peaceful new Asia and new world in firm unity with India and other non-aligned and Third World countries.

Addressing the reception, Shrikant Verma said:

We are here in Korea with best wishes of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi and the Indian people for President Kim Il-song, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people. The two parties and the two peoples are on very good terms. We believe our current Korean visit will further develop these ties.

The Indian people have always cherished warm feelings of friendship toward Korea and her people. We know well under what difficult circumstances and conditions the Korean people struggled for the independence of the country and endeavoured to build your country.

Our party and people warmly congratulate the Korean people on the 40th anniversary of national liberation. During our visit, we would like to see at first hand the efforts for the prosperity of the country over the past 40 years.

WFTU DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 6 AUG

SK061554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by its Secretary General Ibrahim Zakaria left here today after concluding its 9-day visit to Korea.

The delegation was received by the great leader President Kim Il-song during its stay in Korea.

Speaking at a meeting of Pyongyang working people welcoming the delegation, Ibrahim Zakaria said: I clearly realized through my visit to Korea this time that no force can dare provoke a people who are advancing with an unshakable faith and firm will under the leadership of a party and a great leader. He stressed the need to further strengthen unity and solidarity among the working people and trade union organizations of Asia and other parts of the world.

PAK SONG-CHOL RETURNS FROM PERU 5 AUGUST

SK051503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- The Korean party and government delegation headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, returned home on August 5 by air after attending the presidential inauguration ceremony in the Republic of Peru.

It was met at the airport by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, deputy premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Kwon Min-Chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Chong Chae-hong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other officials concerned. Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolai Shubnikov and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang Danilo Sotolongo.

O CHIN-U GREETES NEW HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

SK070505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA) -- Vice-Marshal O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Col. General Istvan Olah upon the latter's reappointment as minister of national defence of Hungary.

The message says that his reappointment is a high estimation by the Hungarian party and Government and people of his feats in the activities for defending the gains of socialism and increasing the defence capacity of the country. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Hungarian Armies will continue to develop favourably.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SEEKS FACTS ON AIR ROUTES PROPOSAL

SK070836 Seoul YONHAP in English 0829 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 7 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry instructed the Korean Embassy in Japan Wednesday to find out real facts of a reported Japanese Government's move to propose new air routes from Tokyo to Beijing via Seoul and from Beijing to Tokyo via Pyongyang. Earlier Wednesday, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted a Japanese Government source as saying that the Tokyo government plans to sound out the South Korean and Chinese Governments on the triangular routes and seek their understanding and cooperation.

A Foreign Ministry official said the Korean Government has not yet received such a proposal from Japan. If the Tokyo government proposes officially, it would be reviewed seriously, the official said. If necessary, the government will decide its position on the proposal through consultations with such concerned ministries as the transportation and Defense Ministries, he added. The matter required careful consideration because the introduction of the flight routes is directly linked to the Korean national security, he said.

According to the YOMIURI report, the Japanese Government will feel out Seoul and Beijing on the issue at the Japan-Korea regular ministerial meeting in Seoul on Sept. 29-30 and at the Sino-Japanese foreign ministers meeting in Beijing in late October, while trying to sound out Pyongyang's reaction through Beijing.

GOVERNMENT TO TIGHTEN STATE DISCIPLINE

SK070522 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The government has decided in the future to mete out severe punishment, within the limits of the law, on all illegal acts of disturbing state discipline, such as mass disturbances on campuses and at enterprises, irrespective of the position or status of those involved and of the location where such acts take place.

In a press interview held today, Home Affairs Minister Chong Sok-mo said: Various kinds of antisocial illegal acts which have been spread from a corner of society recently, including mass disturbances, the negation of the system, violence, and destruction, are becoming a seismic center of the psychology of disorder. We will root out such illegal acts greatly threatening social stability by mobilizing all law enforcement forces.

Minister Ching Sok-mo noted that various kinds of illegal events involving mass groups have increased by 2.1 times during the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period last year. Their aspects are becoming gradually organized, violent, and combined. We are planning to thoroughly pursue and investigate the hidden behind-the-scenes forces.

The Home Affairs Ministry has decided in particular to crack down on mass disturbances, including illegal assemblies and demonstrations, antistate activities, and on major crimes threatening the people's livelihood, among such antisocial illegal acts. The ministry has decided to concentratively crack down on those acts during the 3 months from 1 September to 30 November, after first gathering relevant information until the end of this month.

In particular, the police have decided to introduce police troops into the campus -- even though there has been no request from the university presidents or college deans -- with a view to preventing in advance and suppressing various kinds of illegal acts, including violence, kidnapping and the holding of hostages, and the occupation of the offices of university presidents on the campuses.

The following are major targets of the crackdown: acts of keeping murderous weapons -- including Molotov cocktails, knives, iron bars, and wooden bars -- and poisonous and toxic materials on the campuses and at enterprises; the occupation of public facilities; the throwing of rocks; arson; destruction of facilities; kidnapping and holding hostages; violence; acts of killing or injuring persons; other terrorist acts; acts of manipulations and instigation by behind-the-scenes forces; and antistate acts of attempting to overthrow the state or denying the free democratic system.

The police have decided to enforce wholesale checkups and searches throughout the country by organizing investigation teams, which will take charge of relevant crimes, at every police station during this period. In particular, the police have decided to mete out strong legal punishment -- by arresting all those involved -- concerning violent mass activities, including the occupation, destruction of or arson at public facilities, kidnapping, and violence. They also will mop up all crimes infringing upon the livelihood of the common citizens -- crimes which threaten the daily livelihood of the citizens -- including robbery, theft, and violence.

DJP Announcement on Campus Law

SK070408 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 7 Aug 85 p 1

["Full text" of announcement by the DJP Central Executive Committee, disclosed by DJP Spokesman Sim Myong-op on 6 August, in connection with the issue of enacting the Campus Stabilization Law]

[Text] The Central Executive Committee has discussed in depth the recent campus disturbances, which have been more violently perpetrated with each passing day, in connection with the government's examination of the draft of the tentatively named Campus Stabilization Law.

1. The Central Executive Committee feels that the chronic campus disturbances, which have caused irrecoverable losses to the state and the citizens, should no longer be looked on indifferently and be neglected, and that the wishes of the citizens, who think that now is the urgent time to map out a fundamental measure for the campuses, should be fulfilled.
2. The Central Executive Committee is unanimous in understanding that if some radical leftist students actively engaged in the student movement are left intact, the campuses, which should remain as sanctuaries of learning, might be contaminated by leftist ideologies and might serve as a base for imbuing the student movement with procommunism, and, furthermore, for denying our free democratic system, and, ultimately, for overthrowing the state. The committee keenly felt the necessity (inevitability) of giving those students who have had their consciousness raised with leftist ideologies another opportunity to return to society through special education of guidance, including isolated education for guidance.
3. The Central Executive Committee agreed that broad-ranging and effective fundamental measures, including the enactment of a relevant law, should be mapped out with a view to taking the axe to the roots of disorder on the campuses and restoring an academic atmosphere at an early date.

The Central Executive Committee decided, as a party opinion, that the party will take the initiative in supplementing, completing, and developing the government side's draft and will push ahead with the enactment of the draft, while gathering opinions from citizens of various strata. The Central Executive Committee decided to entrust the party leadership with the matter of reviewing the draft in detail for its enactment, and the like.

Yi Min-u Attacks Campus Policy

SK070212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] In an "impromptu" meeting of senior party lawmakers yesterday, Yi Min-u, NKDP president, expressed concern over the government-proposed Campus Stabilization Law. He denounced the government for "resorting to hardline policies without grasping the nature of problems. Campus and all other problems will be solved once the government and the ruling party announce the schedule for democratization, including the revision of the Constitution, Yi asserted. Yi Chung-chae, new party vice president, said, "What matters most is the government's attitude to paint all antigovernment activities as pro-communism." Yang Sun-chik, another party vice president, said campus problems will never be solved unless the current government changes its course to a "normal democratic route."

Kim Yong-sam: Campus Law 'Ruinous'

SK061010 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] On 5 August, Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the council for Promotion of Democracy, said that "regarding the campus stabilization law, pushed ahead by the Government and ruling camp, as a law ruinous to the country, we will check it in unity with the entire opposition forces, not to speak of the New Korea Democratic Party."

Kim also noted: This bill, even if it is enacted, will not be able to fulfill its original aim of realizing campus stability, but will only face fearful resistance by the campus and workers. He pointed out that "we witnessed, from the examples in Vietnam and Nicaragua, that communism cannot be checked by means of force," and said that "we cannot but ask the DJP regime what it has done for the past 5 years, considering that so many leftists have emerged. I cannot but be concerned about a tragic end, just as the one experienced by the Liberty Party and the Democratic-Republican Party."

Kim Yong-sam claimed that "campus stability can be attained only by faithfully implementing democracy, and the incumbent government should be ashamed of the fact that there are many communists."

POLICE PLAN CRACKDOWN ON 'IMPURE' PUBLICATIONS

SK070257 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police yesterday decided to crack down on the distribution of printed materials and the playing of record tapes containing pro-Communist contents in crowded commercial districts of Seoul. In a written instruction sent to police chiefs of Seoul, the police bureau pointed out the facts that sales of these "impure" printed materials and cassette tapes are openly done in the congested places near overpasses, bus terminals and commercial sectors.

TEACHERS TO RESIST AUTHORITIES' MOVE FOR DISMISSAL

SK070252 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Fourteen teachers who are involved in the controversial case of "MINJUNG KYOYUK" magazine yesterday decided to reject attempts by education authorities to force them to resign.

The teachers from public and private schools insisted in a meeting that the "forced resignation" is against the Education Personnel Law which guarantees the status of teachers.

They met at the office of Shilchon Munhak (Practical Literature) Co. in Chungjong-no, Sodaemun-gu, which published the controversial magazine last May.

At the gathering, they also adopted an open letter to Minister of Education Son Chae-sok, asking the minister three questions. They asked the minister to comment on their allegations that the "forced resignation" is denial of human rights of teachers and that it is absurd for the education authorities to take their "honest and sincere criticism" as an act sympathetic to communism.

Meanwhile, the number of teachers involved in the magazine case increased from 16 to 19 persons as three others, who participated in a discussion session sponsored by the magazine and contributed articles to it, were found out to be teachers.

TRIAL FOR USIS INTRUDERS SUSPENDED DUE TO PROTEST

SK070301 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The trial of eight Seoul National University students in the USIS case, which resumed yesterday afternoon, could not proceed with the cross-examination by defense lawyers, as they protested that the hearing be preceded by the notification of a summation of the past session's records.

Judge Yi Chae-hun, heading the three-member panel, adjourned the trial until Friday, accepting the protest.

The Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that an excerpt of the past session's records, which should be written within five days following the session, should be informed to the accused and defense attorneys at their request. At the outset of the hearing, however, Judge Yi tried to push ahead with the cross-examination, dismissing the demand by the lawyers.

"Today's hearing is regarded not as a different one but the continuation of yesterday's which failed to handle all the questions by the lawyers," he said. His explanation was confronted with the declaration by the defense lawyers that they decided not to go ahead with the cross-examination until the provision governing the notification procedure is "strictly" applied. Judge Yi tried in vain to persuade the lawyers, saying that they may appeal to a higher court if they believe he presided over the hearing "unfairly."

Disputing his remarks, defendant Ham Un-kyong protested that Yi seemed to have already judged the defendants to be "guilty," on the basis of his allusion to an "appeal."

Following a couple of rounds of heated debates, Judge Yi declared a brief recess. After some 20 minutes, he announced his decision to postpone the trial.

EDITORIAL ASSESSES NKDP NATIONAL CONVENTION

SK050258 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Aug 85 p 2

[Editorial: "In the Wake of the NKDP National Convention: It Is Hoped That the Party Will Foster Capabilities of Formulating Policies as a Self-Sufficient Party"]

[Text] The 2-day NKDP national convention, like always, has revealed the bright side as well as dark side of the opposition parties in Korea.

If the election of vice presidents, which became so chaotic without being able to address the confrontation among the factions, which stem from factional interests, can be said to be the dark side, the outcome of the election of president that took place prior to the election of vice presidents can be said to be one bright side that pleased even the people observing the whole course of the NKDP national convention.

Factional struggle and frictions, compromise and competition involving election to party posts, and honest acceptance of defeat as the result of elections -- these are considered to be the driving force that have kept the opposition parties in our country alive despite arduous adversity of all descriptions.

Let us first extend our congratulations to the NKDP under the leadership of President Yi Min-u, which has now transformed itself into a normal operational posture after 6 months of tentative leadership, on its fresh start. And we also extend our encouragement to the party. At the same time, we cannot refrain from giving it some advice. Even though the party might be said to have escaped the state of having to live in jerry-built headquarters, it is in the future, after its national convention, that it will face more arduous and strenuous difficulties coming from within the party itself and from without. As has surfaced in the course of electing vice presidents, it is very important for the NKDP to unite all the conflicting factions within the party so as to make them a united strength. An equally important task to the party is to make greater efforts to work out acceptable policies to counter the ruling party if the party is to raise its popularity as a self-sufficient party. It is not a time for the party to exhaust its strength in factional struggles. The reform of Constitution, which the NKDP claimed to be the prime objective of struggle, does not seem to be an easy target in view of the ruling party's movement to date.

Of course, it is possible to speculate that the two Kims will find their influence over the NKDP diminished through the party's national convention and President Yi Min-u will find more room for maneuvering and a broader latitude. However, vote-counting for the election of president, even though it may be the result of complicated and complex factional interests, amply indicates in what manner the party will be run in the future. Vote-counting after the election for party president does not necessarily mean an expression of revolt or a warning by the deputies against the established form of running the party, meaning the two Kims' interference in party affairs from outside or their sponsorship regarding the management of the party. Nevertheless, they could be interpreted as something like advice. Those who have been elected to the executive posts of the party should remember that 43 percent of the deputies cast votes for three dissent groupings within the party.

By electing President Yi as its new leader, the NKDP completed its reorganization on the same day the ruling party did by replacing its secretary general and floor leader with new faces in a blitzkrieg manner.

In a sense, the period from the general election to date can be said to be a stage of preparations for the future, and now they are earnestly on a second track that will lead to the politics of 1988. In what forms the ruling and opposition parties will challenge and respond to each other gives some expectation to the people, along with some kind of uneasiness. The first encounter between the rival parties may take the form of attacks and counterattacks at the extra session of the National Assembly in August over the government's campus security bill. People fear that this first encounter between the rival parties could lead to a clash between hardliners and moderates in view of the atmosphere shown in politics the past few days. It remains to be seen whether the road to 1988 will be one that bristles with treacherous difficulties or one that is replete with harmony and stability. It is entirely up to the two major parties whether they will lead politics to a point where the hardliners come to the forefront and create metallic noises wherever they meet and eventually lead to a catastrophic alley or choose a road of coexistence through dialogue, compromise, and concession. If the rival parties are to avoid a catastrophic end, politicians both in the ruling party and opposition parties will have to look at reality more squarely than at any time in the past and should display their flexible, wise political capabilities to accept reality.

MINISTER CALLS FOR INCREASED U.S. DEFENSE TIES

SK070606 Seoul YONHAP in English 0600 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min Wednesday called for Adm. Sylvester Foley, Jr., commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, to cooperate in reinforcing Korea's defense capability and promoting mutual understanding between Seoul and Washington.

The U.S. admiral paid a courtesy call on Yun at the Korean Defense Ministry here on Wednesday morning. During the meeting, Yun extended his appreciation to the admiral for contributing greatly to maintaining stability in the Northeast Asian region. Present at the meeting were Adm. Choe Sang-hwa, chief of Korean naval operations and Maj. Gen. James Ellis, chief of staff of the combined Korea-U.S. Forces command.

Foley, who arrived here Monday, is now on a four-day visit.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO UN ARRIVES FOR 'UNOFFICIAL' VISIT

SK070729 Seoul YONHAP in English 0714 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 7 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters arrived in Seoul Wednesday to discuss with Korean officials matters concerning this year's U.N. General Assembly which opens on Sept. 17.

During his three-day unofficial visit, Walters will pay calls on Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong. He is also scheduled to hold a press conference at the U.S. Cultural Center here on Friday.

The U.S. envoy, who flew into Seoul from Tokyo, is touring 11 Asian and European nations to explain government leaders of those nations about the U.N. policy of the United States, it was learned.

FIRST BSPP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 6 AUG

BK061414 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The first meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee was held at 0950 this morning in the hall of the Central Institute of Political Science in Mingaladon. U Ne Win, chairman of the BSPP Central Committee, presided over the meeting and U Htwe Han, secretary of the BSPP, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The secretary of the meeting first declared the meeting open and valid. The first meeting of the BSP Central Committee then proceeded according to the agenda. The first meeting of the Central Committee ended in the afternoon.

Central Bodies Elected

BK070704 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The first meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee, which was held on the morning of 6 August at the Central Institute of Political Science, elected leading central bodies as follows:

Central Executive Committee:

Chairman	U Ne Win
Vice Chairman	U San Yu
General Secretary	U Aye Ko
Joint General Secretary	U Sein Lwin
Members	General Thura Kyaw Htin
	Chit Hlaing
	Thura U Saw Pru
	Lieutenant General Saw Maung
	U Sein Tun
	U Tint Swe
	Thura U Tun Tin
	U Tun Yi
	U Min Gaung
	U Maung Maung Kha
	U Ye Gaung
	U Hla Tun
	U Than Tin

Party Inspection Committee:

Chairman	U Tha Kyaw
Secretary	U Maung Nyo
Members	U Kyaw Maung
	U San Lin
	Brigadier General Sein Win
	Brigadier General Pe Myaing
	U Van Kulh
	Major General Aung Khin
	O Ohn Myint

Party Discipline Committee:

Chairman	O Ohn Kyi
Secretary	Brigadier General Ba Thein
Members	U Khin Maung Pe
	Colonel Khin Maung Win

U J. Naw
U Saw Myint Thein
U Sai Thet Mun
U Sein Ya
Brigadier General Tin U
U Peter Lazun Gawng
U Ba Sein
Colonel Maung Hla
U Myo Nyunt
U Mya Maung
U Myint Swe
U Lian Chi
Major General Hla U
U Thaung Nyunt
Colonel -- Air Force -- Aung Kyi
Colonel Aung Ye Kyaw

Secretariat to the Central Executive Committee:

U Htwe Han
U Than Hlaing
U Thein Ngwe
U Win Maung

Heads of Central Departments:

U Nyein Maung, Organization Department
U Kyaw Sein Win, Administration Department
U Tin Latt, Education Department

Heads of Central Bodies:

U Soe Myint, principal of Central Institute of Political Science
U Khin Maung Kyi, head of party Publications Department
U Lu Maw, head of party Research Department

FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS ENDS 'SUCCESSFULLY' 7 AUG

BK070734 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The 6th day of the Fifth Congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party opened at 0900 this morning in the conference hall in the compound of the Central Institute of Political Science in Mingaladon. Comrade Saw Han Thein acted as presiding chairman, while Comrade Tin Latt officiated as secretary of the meeting.

Comrade Tin Latt first declared the 6th day of the congress open and valid and read out the messages to the congress from organizations within the country and from overseas.

Next U Sein Lwin, chairman of Election Supervision Committee of the fifth party congress, read out the list of members elected to leading central committees. Next, General Secretary U Aye Ko submitted a motion to empower the Central Committee to make necessary amendments to the party Constitution without implications to principles or alteration of the original meaning and to prescribe changes in implementing the Fifth 4-Year Plan guidelines if unforeseen conditions so require. The motion was approved by the party congress delegates through the presiding chairman.

Next Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin submitted matters to be recorded and ratified and resolutions of the fifth party congress to be approved by the delegates. The delegates gave their approval through the presiding chairman. The meeting was briefly adjourned after fifth party congress records, ratifications, and resolutions had been approved and signed by Presiding Chairman Saw Han Thein, party Central Committee Chairman U Ne Win, and Vice Chairman U San Yu.

When the meeting resumed, U Aye Ko, chairman of the fifth party congress convening commission, reported to the congress on work carried out by the commission for the congress. The fifth party congress ended successfully with slogans at 1100 after Presiding Chairman Saw Han Thein had delivered a closing address.

SPK CLAIMS THAI VIOLATIONS IN WEEK ENDING 1 AUG

BK070641 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0516 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Aug (SPK) -- During the week ending 1 August, Thailand violated Cambodian territory 247 times. Thai L-19's HU-1N's, and A-37's on 11 occasions flew up to 6 km inside Cambodia's airspace above Yeang Dangkum, Poipet, Pailin, and Kamrieng (Battambang Province) and the northern region of Koh Kong Province.

At sea, Thai vessels made 199 incursions into the territorial waters of the PRK from 8 to 14 nautical miles off Kong and Tang Islands.

On the ground, Thai artillery carried out 37 shellings on the western part of Nimit, the southern part of Kamrieng, the northern part of Puok, the western part of Ta Sanh, the Pailin region, the area of border gate 301 (Battambang), the northern part of Route 56 (Pursat), and the northern and northwestern parts of Koh Kong.

During the same period, groups of Cambodian reactionaries crossed the border from Thailand into Cambodian territory for sabotage purposes. However, they were severely punished by Cambodian border guards and the local population: More than 200 intruders were put out of action, including 148 captured, and 100 weapons and some ammunition and other military equipment seized.

LAO DELEGATE TELLS SEMINAR OF PRC RELATIONS

BK062357 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1250 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 6 -- China has been artful, treacherous, even brutal in its relations with Laos, said Thongsavat Bouphe, head of the Lao delegation at the second day of the "Indochinese countries-India seminar" in Phnom Penh.

Bouphe pointed out "in the history of the relations between Laos and China prior to the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, especially from the 60's to the 70's most foreigners thought that relations between these countries are sincere and close... but in reality behind the support and assistance given by China was hidden barbarous and treacherous manoeuvres. These artful manoeuvres inherited from feudalism have been demonstrated through the implementation of China's nationalist expansionist and hegemonistic policy towards the countries of Southeast Asia and the world." Also an important point which has been and still is their (?target). Thus it is not fortuitous that they have led a hostile policy against our country.

During the period of the Indochinese peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, Bouphe said. China wanted to maintain French presence in South Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea so as to contain the influence of the American imperialists who were on the edge of interfering in Indochina, thus restricting the complete victory of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, which China hoped to divide and weaken when a neutralist Lao government was formed in Vientiane in August 1960, Bouphe recalled, the Chinese Government recognized and started diplomatic relations with it. [sentence as received] From then on, he further said, the Chinese rulers limited their assistance to the Lao revolution and turned it over to the neutralist government, arguing that "China is following the principle that any assistance must pass through the coalition government." They told the Lao party that it "must be self-relying and self-sufficient."

Moreover, the Chinese rulers had the intention of controlling the Lao and Vietnamese revolutions, to divide them step by step in order to isolate the revolution in South Vietnam, with the aim of maintaining a certain distance between China and the United States' spheres of influence on the Indochinese Peninsula, Bouphe added.

China, he said, proposed at the 1961-1962 Geneva conference on Laos to divide this country into two parts with road number 9 as the dividing line, the northern part, except Vientiane and Luang Prabang, being under the control of the Neo Lao Haksat forces and the southern part under the rightists' Laos, and the United States the southern parts of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

In the late 60's, Bouppha continued, while the U.S. imperialists were concentrating their forces on the war of extermination, the Chinese rulers tried to turn rapidly to the south. They intended to use Laos as a springboard towards control of Kampuchea, then to control the revolution in the south of Vietnam. Bouppha cited one example: In 1967, on the pretext of helping to study the situation of classes and society in Laos, a delegation of the Chinese Communist Party settled in San Neua. Its real intention was to divide the Lao party internally, corrupt cadres and make them set up a so-called "New Lao People's Revolutionary Party" in the central offices in the north and the south.

On China's treacheries in the 70's, Bouppha recalled the then U.S. President Nixon's visit to China, during which Chinese leaders brazenly bargained with the United States promising that China would agree on the Americans' preserving the reactionary regimes in Laos, South Vietnam and in Kampuchea in exchange for the recognition of China at the United Nations and Taiwan as part of China. "Because of their selfishness, the Chinese rulers decreased their assistance to the Lao revolution, which was ripe, and turned to accelerate the implementation of their schemes to control Laos," Bouppha remarked.

Bouppha went on: "After the foundation of the new Lao regime, with the so-called (assistance) of China, we saw clearly the Chinese reactionary leaders' crimes from their dark intentions of nationalism, expansionism and hegemonism. There were the activities of the so-called economic and cultural representatives of China in the northern part of Laos. They used their office to command and organize Lao reactionaries, wage a psychological war, create a network of spies, and caused destabilisation, with the aim of overthrowing the Lao revolutionary administration. At the border between the 2 countries, China violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic."

Bouppha stressed that Chinese assistance was never sincere, but was given only in order to mislead the Lao and Chinese peoples as well as the world, to veil China's contemptible acts in threatening the sovereignty of Laos, to interfere in Laos and divide it internally, and eventually to overthrow the Lao new regime. On China's moves to sow discord between Laos and the other two Indochinese countries, Bouppha said: "While the Lao Government supports the Vietnamese people for their helping the Kampuchean people out of the bloody grip of the Pol Potists and in their driving the aggressors out of Vietnam, the Beijing rulers charge that Laos follows Vietnam and the Soviet Union against China. They have also increased their military threat and provocations along the Sino-Lao border while fostering and forming Lao exiles and sending them back to destabilize Laos; blocking and undermining the country's economy, waging psychological warfare, infiltrating and undermining the ranks of Lao cadres. Moreover, China has increased its collusion with U.S. imperialism and Thai reactionaries to undermine the new regime of the Lao People's Democratic Republic."

Bouppha particularly noted that China was still pushing rightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles to conduct provocations along the Lao-Thai border. A clear proof of the Sino-Thai collusion, he said, was the Thai occupation of three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province.

Boupha said that China had never matched its words with its acts in its relations to Laos and the other Indochinese countries. "Therefore," he stressed, "our people still have to uphold their vigilance, strengthen their special solidarity with Vietnam, Kampuchea, their solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, their solidarity with peace- and progress-loving [as received] of the world, in exposing and foiling the expansionists and hegemonists' treacherous manoeuvres and bringing about peace, stability and security in Indochina, in the region and the world."

KHMER ROUGE SAID TO ABANDON COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

HK070606 Hong Kong AFP in English 0437 GMT 7 Aug 85

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Khao Yai, Thailand, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Cambodia's Khmer Rouge, going all out to project a new liberal image in their struggle against the Vietnamese, have even roped in transvestites. An enthusiastic audience of Cambodian civilians and resistance guerillas on R and R, watched as two Cambodian men wearing heavy makeup, one of them in a flowing dress, acted in propaganda sketches at the Khao Yai refugee camp.

The use of transvestites belongs to the cultural tradition of Southeast Asia, but it is something previously alien to the Khmer Rouge's austere, Beijing-inspired ideology.

Khao Yai camp, which also goes by the name of "temporary refugee evacuation site number eight," is about three kilometers (nearly two miles) inside Thai territory. The centre currently houses 40,000 civilians, including 7,000 children, who fled to Thailand when Vietnamese forces last season drove the Khmer Rouge out of their bases in western Cambodia.

Here and elsewhere, the faction which forms the military linchpin of the resistance force opposing Vietnam, is seeking to present an image radically different from the bloodstained regime that ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. Khmer Rouge dominion was ended after Vietnam invaded its smaller neighbour and installed a pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh which it now defends with 150,000-170,000 troops against a tripartite resistance coalition.

Although they are armed by China, the Khmer Rouge claim to have abandoned their communist ideology. They have offered political solution to the Cambodian conflict.

"What is the use of communism," said Kim Sem, who once studied mathematics in Paris and is now a Khmer Rouge civilian official. He has nothing but scorn for Marx and Lenin.

Mr Kim Sem denied that the faction moved towards a stand in favour of parliamentary democracy on Beijing's orders. China has indicated it does not want the Khmer Rouge regime of former Prime Minister Pol Pot back in power. "Our Chinese friends have never forced us to do anything. The Chinese respect us," he insisted.

He maintained that the Khmer Rouge have "wide support" among the population in Cambodia's interior -- an assertion disputed by Hanoi and Western diplomats in Bangkok. Reliable sources have reported increasing incidents in recent months of Cambodian civilians, and even some guerrillas, trying to escape from the faction's control.

A sure sign of the times is that this Khmer Rouge camp at the foot of the Cardamome Mountains, which are the guerrillas' corridor into Cambodia for anti-Vietnamese action, sports none of the traditional Khmer Rouge red banners. The old political slogans which used to deck the bases are also conspicuously absent.

VODK: SRV PLANES BOMB KOMPONG SPEU 28 JULY

BK060448 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Aug 85

["News commentary": "In Thpong District, the Vietnamese Enemy Uses Aircraft To Savagely and Barbarously Bomb and Strafe Our People"]

[Text] At 0500 on 28 July in Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, the Vietnamese enemy ordered four helicopters, two aircraft, and a reconnaissance plane to savagely and barbarously bomb and strafe our innocent people from Phnum Preah to Bak Toap.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are brutal and savage toward our people. They rob, plunder, and massacre our people -- old and young, men and women -- without any feelings. They kill our people by summary execution using ordinary weapons, famine, and toxic chemical weapons. Now the Vietnamese are using every type of aircraft to bomb and strafe our people's villages to savagely and barbarously massacre our people and destroy our people's property, homes, cattle, and crops. This is the implementation of the policy of race extermination of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Cambodia.

Our entire people are outraged and condemn and denounce the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' criminal act of using aircraft to bomb and kill our people. Our people are determined to unite with our national army and guerrillas under the CGDK's leadership, to continue to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until winning the final victory to completely liberate our Cambodian territory and nation, and to safeguard the Cambodian nation, territory, and race.

VODK ON KHIEU SAMPHAN'S 25 JUL SPEECH IN YAOUNDE

BK040657 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] On 25 July, the minister of state for justice of Cameroon, in the name of the foreign minister, hosted a brilliant banquet in Yaounde in honor of Vice President Khieu Samphan. On that occasion, Vice President Khieu Samphan delivered a speech with the following significance:

First of all, in the name of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed his thanks to his excellency, the minister of state for justice of Cameroon, for his hospitality. He expressed his enthusiasm for his most recent visit to the Republic of Cameroon after his first visit in 1974 to express the profound gratitude of the Cambodian people and the CGDK for the support of the Republic of Cameroon and His Excellency President Paul Biya in their just struggle for the independence and survival of their nation.

Vice President Khieu Samphan said: The noble voices of the Republic of Cameroon at the United Nations, in the Nonaligned Movement, and on the international scene for an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia have encouraged our Cambodian people and other peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world. In its firm support for our just cause, the Republic of Cameroon has shown its determination to defend the basic principles of the UN Charter, the Nonaligned Movement, and international law in this new era. Concurrently, the Republic of Cameroon has also shown its desire to contribute to the defense of peace and security in the world. Moreover, it has also expressed its firm commitment to peaceful coexistence among states, which is the basic principle of its foreign policy. The Cambodian people and the CGDK always remember the historic contribution of the Republic of Cameroon to their current just struggle for national liberation and for the survival of their nation and culture.

Vice President Khieu Samphan stated: The Cambodian people and the CGDK have always followed with attention the great achievements of the fraternal Cameroonian people in the construction of their country, which have made present-day Cameroon a united, strong, and developed country.

Under the clever and active leadership of his excellency the president and chairman of the Cameroon National Union, the Republic of Cameroon has advanced firmly on the path of democracy and national unity has strengthened. At present, the Cameroonian people are living peacefully and stably and have vigorously developed their country. All of this has given the Republic of Cameroon stronger influence in the world, particularly in Africa. We would sincerely like to praise these achievements, and we are confident that the valiant Cameroonian people, who are proud of their achievements and good traditions, will score many more and greater successes in the future in the construction of their country and nation.

Vice President Khieu Samphan continued: As Your Excellency and gentlemen have already realized, the SRV, which has waged a war of aggression and a genocidal war in Cambodia for the past nearly 7 years, is ambitious to swallow Cambodia and include it in greater Vietnam or Vietnam's Indochina federation comprising Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia as Vietnam's colonies. For this reason, Vietnam sent over 200,000 soldiers to attack and annex Cambodia and support a puppet regime in Phnom Penh to implement the Vietnamization policy in Cambodia systematically.

Since 1979, the Hanoi administration has sent more than 700,000 Vietnamese colonists to Cambodia to steal our lands after its soldiers have massacred hundreds of thousands of Cambodians and driven many others from their inherited lands. This war of aggression has caused great suffering and much destruction for our people. Concurrently, it has also seriously threatened peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world. For this reason, the UN General Assembly has successively appealed in the past 6 years to the SRV to stop this war and withdraw all its troops from Cambodia so that the Cambodian people can choose their regime through free elections under UN supervision. Your Excellency and gentlemen have already realized that the Hanoi administration has rejected these appeals and has intensified its war of aggression in Cambodia to force the Cambodian people and the international community to accept Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. It is in this spirit that Vietnam launched a major offensive last dry season, but as everybody has realized it failed completely. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors were neither able to destroy our troops and military commands nor to cut our supply lines to the interior of the country. On the other hand, our armed forces have intensified their guerrilla activities throughout the country. They have increased their pressure on the enemy around Phnom Penh and in the Tonle Sap region, which are the important strategic zones in the military, political, and economic fields. At present, the valiant struggle of our Cambodian people, which has been supported by the international community, has completely bogged down the aggressor soldiers, and the morale of the enemy aggressors is very low.

Cambodia is a small country with a small population. It has no reason to wage a war. We need peace to construct the country well and improve our people's existence, but facing Vietnam's aggression, the Cambodian people are obliged to struggle for the defense of their country and for their own survival.

By standing on the successive UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem, the CGDK is ready to seek any means to settle the Cambodian issue through political means so that the Vietnamese will withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia. For this reason, we can hold talks with Vietnam. However, if Vietnam is stubborn in pursuing its war of aggression, the Cambodian people have no choice but to continue their struggle until the Vietnamese agree to solve the Cambodian problem politically by completely withdrawing their aggressor forces from Cambodia. We are facing Vietnam, which is much larger than Cambodia and has a population 10 times greater than that of Cambodia. Furthermore, we must face the Vietnamese, who are very tricky and can sabotage and split their opponents. Nevertheless, we are determined to pursue our struggle in the great national union of all patriotic forces around the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea.

The evolution of our Cambodian people's struggle in the past 7 years has clearly shown that the more stubborn the Vietnamese are in seeking a military settlement of the Cambodian problem, the more they are bogged down and exhausted on the Cambodian battlefield as well as in their own country. For this reason, we are confident that no matter how stubborn the enemy aggressors are, the struggle of our people and the vigorous support of the overwhelming majority of the countries throughout the world for this struggle will lead to a political settlement of the Cambodian question through complete withdrawal of the aggressor forces and the respect of the sacred right to self-determination of our people. At that time, Cambodia will be able to enjoy peace and stability will be restored in Southeast Asia.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS SENEGALESE PRESIDENT 2 AUG

BK070236 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 August, Senegalese President Adbou Diouf met and warmly held talks with Vice President Khieu Samphan, head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

The president expressed admiration for the courageous and valiant Cambodian people, who are waging a persistent and arduous struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors to defend the national sovereignty and their right to live independently. The president reaffirmed the stand of Senegal to provide firm and unswerving support for the Cambodian people's just struggle. He asked in detail about the evolution of the Cambodian people's struggle.

Vice President Khieu Samphan conveyed the warm greetings of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to the president and told him about the progress of the Cambodian people's struggle in every field in response to the president's questions. The president expressed the conviction that the just cause of the Cambodian people will win. The Cambodian people will recover their sovereignty and independence. The president and the Senegalese Government will do what they can to get all aggressor forces withdrawn from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny.

The meeting was held in a warm atmosphere and lasted for more than an hour.

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW FESTIVAL

BK061040 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Vientiane, August 6 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] arrived here today from the Soviet Union.

At the head of the Lao youth delegation were Saman Vi-gnaket, secretary of the LPRP CC and head of its Organizational Committee, and head of the national preparatory committee for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, and Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP CC, and first secretary of the LPRYU CC.

The Lao youth delegation participated in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students opened from July 27 to August 3, in Moscow.

KHAMPHAI BOUPHA, DELEGATION DEPART FOR GDR

BK061044 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Vientiane, August 6 (OANA-KPL) -- Khamphai Bouphe, first deputy-minister of foreign affairs, left here yesterday to the German Democratic Republic.

K. Bouphe is heading a delegation of the Lao Foreign Ministry to pay an official visit there at the invitation of the GDR Foreign Ministry.

Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were deputy-minister of foreign affairs, Soulivong Phasitthidet, and other officials concerned.

The send-off team included Dietrich Jark, GDR ambassador, and Vu Tien, minister councillor of the Vietnamese Embassy to the Lao PDR.

NATIONAL UNESCO COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

BK031028 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Vientiane, August 3 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao National Commission for UNESCO held here on August 2 its annual ordinary meeting under the chairmanship of its acting chairman, Pheli Khounlaleuk, who is also deputy-minister of culture.

Among those present at the session were Phiang Sisoulat, deputy-minister of education, and heads of the sub-commissions on education, sciences, culture and communication of the Lao National Commission for UNESCO.

The acting regional director of UNESCO for Asia-Pacific, Akiro Chiba and representatives of the U.S. agencies to Laos were also on hand.

P. Khounlaleuk on this occasion read out a report on the activities of the Lao National Commission for UNESCO and revealed that thanks to the coordination of the national commission, Laos has benefitted over U.S. \$2 million of aid from UNESCO in several major projects which are underway out [as received] the country.

The Lao National Commission for UNESCO also adopted a statement which totally denounced attempts aiming at affecting the fundamental principle of universality of UNESCO and expressed concern over the hostile attitude of some countries toward the organisation. The statement pointed out that Laos always supports and will fully support the effort of UNESCO and that of its general director aiming at concretizing the targets of UNESCO as stipulated in its constitutive acts in favour of peace, international security and cooperation among the nations.

Akiro Chiba also took the floor and addressed the session. He noted that despite several difficulties due to various reasons, UNESCO will never make any compromise to its principle of universality for peace, international cooperation and mutual comprehension among the peoples.

SISAVAT KEBOUNPHAN ADDRESSES SCHOOL TEACHERS

BK051217 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Vientiane, August 5 (KPL) -- Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC and of the Vientiane party committee, on August 2, gathered with over 140 kindergarten teachers and nurses at the Vientiane kindergarten. Dr Siho Bannavong, vice-mayor of Vientiane and Bounmi Bannavong, head of the Teacher's Training Department of the Ministry of Education were present at the gathering. S. Keobounphan, on the occasion, congratulated the attendants for the achievements recorded in their educational works during the last semester. He also appealed the gathering to raise it revolutionary spirit in the educational works for the years to come. [sentence as received]

EDITORIAL ON ROLES, DUTIES OF SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

BK051034 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Editorial: "Self-Defense Forces and Duty To Maintain Political Tranquillity"]

[Text] Maintaining political tranquillity, social order, and public security is considered an important duty for defeating the enemy's schemes of a general war of sabotage. Self-defense forces have the duty of defending the party, the administrations, various revolutionary mass organizations, offices, and factories or plants; protecting state and collective property; and guaranteeing the laboring people's implementation of their right to collective mastery.

To carry out their brutal schemes through a general war of sabotage, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles have increased their collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries. Simultaneously, they have been preparing to wage an aggressive war, whenever the opportunity arises, with the intention of annexing our country. The enemies have carried out sabotage and subversive schemes against us under many forms, with many tricks, and in many fields in a cruel manner. They have used many forces from many positions and from different directions to implement their schemes. In addition to carrying out schemes to sabotage and destroy our building of the country and socialism and our national defense, they have sought every possible means to create disorder and undermine the country's security in order to increase their sabotage and subversive activities.

Defeating the enemy's general war of sabotage and maintaining political tranquillity, social order, and security is an important duty of our entire people. The struggle for this purpose is related to the struggle to decide who will win over whom in the economic battlefield and to oppose negative social phenomena. This is why the struggle has been even more complicated and furious with each passing day. As the grass-root military force serving the party, the self-defense forces must act as a true core for the entire people's efforts to maintain the country's tranquillity and oppose the enemy's general war of sabotage.

To promote and expand the self-defense forces' core and combative role, first and foremost, workers must set an example in implementing strictly all plans, policies, and lines of the party; laws of the state; and various regulations of localities. They must absolutely not let the enemies sabotage or make use of these plans, policies, lines, laws, and regulations. Maintaining political tranquillity and social order and defending production in localities are the normal duties of the self-defense forces. To implement these duties effectively, the self-defense forces must adopt a plan in coordination

with the police, public security, and armed forces stationed in their localities to organize and carry out patrol or guard activities. Actually, in light of the general war of sabotage being carried out by the enemies, the self-defense forces must also seek means to fight the enemies in many fields.

They must try to study and firmly understand schemes and tricks of the enemies while adopting methods to fight the enemies in many fields and realizing training and practice plans. At the same time, arrangements must be made to review achievements and lessons regularly and to secure means to fight the enemies appropriately in accordance with the actual situation in each locality.

Through many different lessons, it is learned that to successfully fulfill the task of checking the enemy's general war of sabotage, it is necessary for the self-defense forces to be widely expanded, thoroughly educated on duties, and effectively trained. It is necessary to firmly coordinate the self-defense forces with the public security forces at the grass-roots level. Furthermore, the people's resolute cooperation is needed to widely, thoroughly, and firmly expand the political tranquillity network with each passing day. This is different from a fighting plan of throwing a punch and then hiding hands as often practiced by the enemies in their combat operations during their destructive war.

For this reason, it is necessary for the self-defense forces to be educated and trained to achieve a high sense of awareness, to come to understand the enemy's sabotage activities in a timely manner, and to make use of suitable methods of fighting to guarantee victory over enemies in all circumstances. Maintaining political tranquillity and social order is a main objective for the self-defense forces. Where there are the self-defense forces, there is certainly tranquillity.

Therefore, the self-defense forces must be effectively organised. They must be regularly educated and trained to understand the brutal and vicious schemes and tricks of the enemies. Suitable arrangements must be made to combine the self-defense forces with the public security forces as well as with the local people. These are significant factors for the promotion and expansion of the self-defense forces' role in smashing all the enemy's sabotage and subversive schemes, maintaining political tranquillity and social order in localities, and contributing to defeating the enemy's general war of sabotage to securely defend our socialist country.

BRIEFS

PRK PUBLISHING DELEGATION -- Vientiane, August 5 (KPL) -- A Kampuchean publishing house delegation led by its director, Yi Thun, left here this morning after a 10-day visit here. During the ten-day visit to Laos, the Kampuchean delegation has exchanged views and experiences with its Lao counterparts on printing and publishing works and has visited several printing houses. It also called on Somsri Desakhamphou, deputy-minister of culture and had a friendly, useful and cordial discussion with him. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 5 Aug 85 BK]

HEALTH DELEGATION TO PRK -- Vientiane, August 6 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Public Health led by its deputy-minister, Phen Phengsi-gna, left here yesterday for Kampuchea on an official friendship visit. During its 2-week visit there, the Lao delegation will exchange views with its Kampuchean counterpart on questions relating to the cooperation on public health according to the principles of agreement signed by the two ministries. Seeing the delegation off at Wattai airport were Prof Vannalet Latsapho, deputy-minister of public health, and other senior officials. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 6 Aug 85 BK]

TRADE MISSION RETURNS -- Vientiane, August 6 (OANA-KPL) -- A Lao delegation led by Sompadit Volasan, deputy-minister of trade, returned here on August 3, from New Delhi, India. Sompadit Volasan, as a head of the Lao delegation participated in a trade ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries opened from July 22-26 in New Delhi. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 6 Aug 86 BK]

ZAYTSEV VISIT SHOWS USSR TACTICAL CHANGE

BK070254 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Aug 85 p 4

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] The recent tour of Southeast Asian countries, particularly here in Thailand, by Soviet head of the Southeast Asian Bureau Anatoliy Zaytsev, has unravelled several subtle changes in the USSR's tactical approach towards countries in this region.

Thai analyst observed that Zaytsev's suave, and soft-talking manner had won the hearts of his Thai counterparts, who had initially expected a tougher line of diplomacy which Soviet leaders had previously pursued in what had been considered a matter of routine.

Another surprise was the importance attached to Thailand by Zaytsev, and this was consistently conveyed through separate discussions with the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Asa Sarasin, the Director General of the Political Department, M.R. Thep Thewakun and the Director General of International Organizations, Nit Phibunsongkhram.

A Thai official in the Foreign Ministry familiar with the talks, said that throughout the discussions, Zaytsev did not refer to either the United States or China at all. Nor did he make a counterattack. Instead, Zaytsev talked at great length about ways and means of improving bilateral relations.

It was a distinct shift in emphasis from the past, and contrasted vividly with the visit last March by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, who directed verbal attacks, both explicit and implicit against the USA and other allies of Thailand. "Kapitsa's overtones were punctuated with threats upon threats," the official said.

In contrast, Zaytsev's new approach and his smooth manner appeared to signify an ongoing transformation in Soviet diplomacy. It was Zaytsev who exhorted Thailand to export more products to the USSR as well as step up cultural contacts between the two countries.

Officials here, in comparing the visits of Kapitsa and Zaytsev, remarked that there was a definite change in the language of diplomacy. Kapitsa's stopover in Thailand, which coincided with the dry season offensive was marked with exchanges of invectives. The Soviet Deputy Premier used such terms as "irreversible situation," "time is in favour of the Communists" and "acceptance of the status quo," among others. Such terms underline a "threat philosophy."

Euphemisms like this, often used in other parts of the world by the Soviet Union, especially in Afghanistan, were applied to this region by Kapitsa. Thai officials concluded from them that the Soviet Union was trying to get the message across that Thai leaders had better accept Vietnamese conquests in the region.

Zaytsev's approach, however, struck a different note without any hint of threats. But he did make two points. The first was that the Soviet Union is still willing to be a guarantor of peace in the region. The second was that the solution of the Kampuchean problem within the framework of the UN resolution was "as impossible as it was unrealistic."

It is, however, noteworthy that while there have been tactical changes in approach, the Soviet Union has made no radical departure from their basic foreign policy in this part of the world.

Thailand, for its part, sees the Soviet Union as a global power that will utilize every opportunity to expand its influence in any part of the world.

A wide-ranging cross section of government and security officials interviewed by this writer has shown that the occasion of Zaytsev's visit could well be a signal that the Soviet Union wants to get across to the U.S. and China. A belief has been detected from the talks; the Soviet Union sees Thailand as a venue, where the strategic interests of the USA, the USSR and China crisscross one another. This, observers believe, is a direct result of the foreign policy change that has taken place soon after new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev assumed power. The Moscow desire for detente with China is also cited as part of the new shift in emphasis.

Some Western diplomats here are of opinion that the Soviet overtures for improved relations with ASEAN as a whole underscores the fact that its relations with individual countries of the region has not changed all that much. They said that the only overtures made by the USSR have been in the nature of symbolic gestures and nothing more. During his talks here, Zaytsev also proposed that Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila should meet with the new Soviet foreign minister, Edvard Shevardnadze in New York during the upcoming United Nations General Assembly next October. Should Sitthi's busy schedule permit him to do so, he will be the first ASEAN foreign minister to meet Shevardnadze.

The Southeast Asian chief did not rule out the possibility of the Soviet foreign minister making a request to come to Thailand in the near future.

Although the Soviet Union's primary concern in South Asia has been its commitment in Afghanistan, it has still kept aloof from involvement with ASEAN initiatives in regard to the vexed subject of Kampuchea.

The point was stressed several times during the Zaytsev's visit, but it seemed clear that the Soviet Union would rather come up with its own proposals rather than have them imposed on them.

A western diplomat speculated that the Soviet Union might well propose an international conference on Kampuchea, along the lines of the UN-sponsored International Committee on Kampuchea [ICK]. Zaytsev told Thai officials here that when the ICK adopted the UN resolution, it did so without participation of the parties concerned. He did not elaborate. Without changes in substance, however, it would be difficult for the Soviet Union to get any closer to Thailand. The Permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Asa Sarasin, repeatedly called on the Soviet Union to play an active role in this part of the world by reducing the material support in terms of Soviet aid to Vietnam, as a proof to its sincerity towards maintaining peace in the region.

It would also be most difficult for Moscow to persuade Thailand to pay greater heed to what in reality are made out to be Soviet own [as published] interests. It is impossible, however, that the new Soviet move is designed to flatter Thailand to the point of gaining a psychological plus by lauding its own independence on international matters.

The stepladder to achieve closer ties with Thailand lies in the Soviet Union's showing of willingness to come to terms on specific issues, particularly the Kampuchean problem.

Thai security officials are firmly of the belief that the Soviet's objective in this part of the world is not merely to promote the Communist ideology but also to dominate the countries in the region, as part of a broader objective of weakening Chinese influence in Asia. To back this up, they cite the growing Soviet military presence in the Far East and the Vietnamese military activities against Thailand.

Thailand is ever aware that the United States, for its part, will also use its systems of checks and balances to contain any Soviet "expansionism." But from a purely domestic viewpoint, the Thai government has to deal with the day-to-day threats imposed by some more than 40 separate border violations by Vietnamese troops since the dry season offensive began last November.

Should the new regime in the Kremlin see some way towards reducing the quantum of aid to Vietnam or devise other positive steps to allay the fears of the ASEAN countries about its intentions, then, and only then, can Thailand bring itself closer to a new and more meaningful relationship with the USSR.

VOFA ON UKRIT-ZHAO ZIYANG MEETING IN BEIJING

BK031314 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang recently promised to consider a Thai approach for China and Thailand to avoid competition in selling similar goods to third countries at the request of a high-level team of Thai assemblymen, who also won consent to cut down import tariffs for Thai fruits as part of efforts to redress Thailand's trade imbalance with China, Thai Ambassador to Beijing Orachun Tanaphong reportedly said.

The two issues are also expected to be taken up during the first meeting of the newly formed Sino-Thai Commission on Economic Relations headed by Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan and a Chinese counterpart to be held in Bangkok in November 1985.

The pledge by the Chinese prime minister was given to Thai Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonwain during a meeting in Beijing Tuesday afternoon following Mr Ukrit's meeting with his Chinese counterpart, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Congress, who also said China would consider solving the issue by taking into account the interests of China and Thailand.

The president of the Thai Parliament and his team, who arrived in Beijing on 25 July for an official visit, will return to Bangkok on 8 August.

KHUKRIT WANTS 'URGENT' ASEAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT

BK070113 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] M.R. Khukrit Pramot yesterday called for an ASEAN "summit" meeting to deal urgently with the deteriorating economic problems of the Southeast Asian region caused by the world's economic instability and protectionism of the industrialised countries.

Replying to a question, the former premier said he would be willing to act as Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's special envoy and travel to Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore to discuss with the ASEAN government leaders arrangements for the "economic summit."

M.R. Khukrit stressed that there is no time to waste and immediate action has to be taken.

The "summit" is to draw up a treaty for economic integration with a timetable for the three phases of development -- free trade area, customs union, common market -- "within six months."

The ASEAN leaders' summit meeting will also send a strong warning to the industrialised countries that ASEAN with its 285 million people will not sit by "to watch the fruits of their development destroyed by international economic deterioration and growing protectionism."

The "ASEAN economic summit" proposal was made in an exclusive interview with the BANGKOK POST by M.R. Khukrit at his Suan Plu home. M.R. Khukrit voiced his concern over the state of the economy not only in Thailand but throughout the region where decline in growth rates has been caused by the long-term trend of reduction in commodity prices and the expanding protectionism in the U.S. and the European Economic Community plus the "closed" Japanese market.

He does not believe that Japan's recently announced relaxation of import tariffs would bring about a real change in Japan's "closed market" policy.

"That is the problem we in ASEAN face, and the time is right for new initiatives both within the region and in response to the protectionist threats from the U.S. and other industrialised countries," he said.

"That is very important and it means that we must solve our own problems inside our own countries and then have a concerted policy to respond to these protectionist threats from the major industrial countries."

The leader of the Social Action Party recalled the ASEAN was founded "with the purpose of economic cooperation, not for war or for politics."

He expressed concern that there had been very little progress in economic cooperation in ASEAN for the past 18 years.

"In my view," he added, "it appears that ASEAN is willing to act only in reaction to external events. The last ASEAN summit held in Bali in 1976, was in reaction to the fall of Saigon.

"The frequent meetings of ASEAN at the ministerial level have mostly been in response to the situation in Kampuchea, not for economic reasons, which are the real purpose of ASEAN."

M.R. Khukrit then made his dramatic proposal:

"So we should start talking just economics for once. For this purpose, Prime Minister Prem should call for an urgent economic summit of the six ASEAN heads of government. He should establish immediate direct personal contacts with his counterparts requesting their agreement in principle.

"Since the economic problems are very urgent, I don't think we can wait longer."

M.R. Khukrit then made the second part of his proposal:

"The prime minister should appoint somebody as his special envoy to immediately visit all leaders and establish consensus for timing and scope of the summit. The time frame needs to be considered in days and weeks, because the matter is so urgent.

"And the person that the premier should send as his envoy should be somebody with authority and known to the leaders already."

On the objective of the economic summit, M.R. Khukrit said, "It could be to obtain a consensus and agreement in principle that machinery should be established for the drafting of an enabling treaty of economic integration and the scope of the treaty.

"A secondary, also important, objective of the summit would be to send a clear and strong signal to the industrial world that ASEAN will not sit down calmly and watch the fruits of its own development be destroyed by international economic instability and protectionism.

"Not more than six months at the maximum should be allowed for the drafting of the treaty, and the deadline should be fixed at the first summit.

"As regards the drafting of the treaty, I don't think it would be too difficult. We could make use of the expertise that went into the drafting of the Treaty of Rome (for the European Common Market) and the Treaty of Cartagena (for the Latin American Free Trade Area).

"The treaty would spell out the timetable for the three basic phases of integration -- free trade area, customs union, and common market.

"In the first phase, for example, ASEAN could open up for free trade within the region a long list of items produced or manufactured in various member countries such as furniture, construction materials, food products, textiles and garments, electrical components, porcelain and many other things.

"The move would receive massive international publicity and immediately increase foreign investors' interest and issue a strong warning to the industrialised world that ASEAN can, and will, fight back."

Asked whom the prime minister should appoint as his special envoy, M.R. Khukrit said, "Somebody who is close to Prime Minister Prem and to the ASEAN leaders, somebody who can talk to them on personal friendly terms. Somebody with a certain amount of authority."

Asked who he would specifically suggest off-the-record, M.R. Khukrit said, "Off the record, me. Well, you can print your question and my answer. I am used to making that sort of immodest remark. So, I would suggest me."

PREM ABSENT FROM CABINET MEETING WITH 'HEADACHE'

BK060713 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Lieutenant General Chantharakhup Sirisut, secretary to the prime minister, told reporters that Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon suffered a headache and asked to rest at home today. He did not attend the weekly cabinet meeting this morning. However, this afternoon the prime minister will attend the royal-sponsored cremation ceremony of the late Science, Technology, and Energy Minister, Damrong Latthaphiphat, as scheduled.

INSURGENTS AMBUSH DISTRICT POLICE, KILL CHIEF

BK070055 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Hat Yai -- A district police station chief was killed and three other policemen wounded in an ambush by a band of communist insurgents here yesterday.

Commissioner of the Zone Four Provincial Police Pol Lt Gen Linphit Satchaphan said Pol Lt Col Adisak Thongsinui, chief of Sabayoi District police station, was leading a team of policemen to track down communist insurgents who had been terrorizing the local people.

The terrorists last month attacked the farm of Charoen Phokkhaphan in Songkhla, killing about 500 pigs.

He said the policemen were taking a rest for lunch near Hat Yai-Satun Road in Tambon Ta Chamuang when they were ambushed.

Four of the policemen, including Pol Lt Col Adisak, were wounded. The police officer died on his way to Hat Yai Hospital.

Policemen later found about 600 spent cartridges near the scene of the ambush.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES U.S. ASIA-PACIFIC STRATEGY

BK061332 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Aug 85

[6 August NHAN DAN commentary: "The More Slanders They Spread, the More Their True Colors Will Be Exposed"]

[Test] At a time when all Humanity is recalling the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies caused by the United States 40 years ago and when all five continents, including the United States, are resounding with cries, "Never let the Hiroshima tragedy happen again!" "Let us oppose the 'Star Wars' plan!" and "Peace on earth!" U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage chose to discuss the U.S. Asia-Pacific strategy in a manner many times more aggressive and more blatantly deceptive than ever before. He recklessly stated that the Soviet Union is the most dangerous threat in the Pacific region, South Asia, and many other areas; that the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the DPRK nature territorial expansionist designs; and so on and so forth.

Distortions and slanders are always distortions and slanders, no matter how frequently they are used. The Washington ruling circles seem to have failed to find a different trick to cover up their own crimes and warlike and reactionary policy. Large sections of humanity are expressing disgust with those who caused Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies and are exposing the U.S. imperialists as the ones who have created the current danger of a nuclear catastrophe with unfathomable, disastrous consequences, and who have always threatened the sacred rights of other nations.

The schemes of the United States and their accomplices in the Asia-Pacific region are extremely dangerous. This situation requires that all nations in the region remain constantly on the alert and unite with one another to oppose this real threat. The imperialist and reactionary forces are very cunning and cruel. However, today, the balance of forces has basically changed. The Asia-Pacific region has witnessed a string of strategic defeats of imperialism and other reactionary forces. Strength and victory belong to the forces of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. The new U.S. Asia-Pacific strategy is doomed to failure.

Editorial Marks Hiroshima Anniversary

OW060923 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 6 -- The Vietnamese people are determined to contribute to the most important struggle at present aimed at repulsing and eliminating the danger of nuclear war, and defending peace and human life, says NHAN DAN in its editorial today.

Recalling the day 40 years ago when the U.S. dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Vietnamese national daily says:

"Forty years have passed but the nuclear sword of Damocles is still hanging over mankind."

"Those who create that danger and are making it ever more grave are the same people who ordered atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

"Since the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, the nations have been far from living in a stable peace. The sky over this planet have been covered with thunderheads because of hundreds of aggressions and armed interventions by the imperialists, especially the recent U.S. aggression against Vietnam, and because of the increasingly serious danger of a nuclear holocaust."

The paper pays tribute to the Soviet Union's great merit towards all nations in defeating German fascism and Japanese militarism. Today, the paper says, the Soviet Union is tirelessly striving for peace and international security.

It says:

"With the latest initiative put forward by party leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the Soviet Union's unilateral halt of all nuclear tests as of today August 6, 1985, the USSR has expressed its sense of responsibility, noble courage and radiating humanitarianism."

"The Soviet Union's Leninist policy of peace is a mainstay and a source of strength inspiring the peace and freedom-loving forces all over the world to stay the hands of warlike forces and avert the danger of a nuclear cataclysm."

The paper continues:

"We draw the world public's attention to the U.S. and its allies' schemes of speeding up war preparations, reviving Japanese militarism, setting up a Washington-Tokoyo-Seoul military alliance and promoting the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing collusion. This is a serious threat to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region."

The paper concludes:

"The Vietnamese people are standing side by side with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples to perform well the tasks of national construction and defence and the three Indochinese peoples are joining efforts in fostering solidarity among Asian-Pacific nations with the aim of struggling for peace and stability in the region."

"These are positive contributions to turn into reality the call that is being shouted aloud by the whole mankind 'No more Hiroshima'."

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES U.S. MILITARY DEPLOYMENT

BK061145 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In fact, the Reagan administration's military buildup still continues, both on earth and in space. Over the past 40 years, Washington has unceasingly beefed up its nuclear deterrent forces by deploying a series of mass-killing weapons in almost all parts of the world.

Former U.S. presidents, from Truman and Eisenhower to Nixon, did once attempt to use atomic bombs against the peoples of the Soviet Union, Korea, and Vietnam. And now the administration of President Reagan is also out to follow in their steps.

People are very worried about the presence of more than 643 U.S. nuclear bases in 40 foreign countries throughout the world. Particularly, in the Pacific, Washington, has stockpiled more than 2,000 nuclear warheads and deployed a large number of B-52 strategic bombers and 7th Fleet warships armed with 400 Tomahawk missiles. It has provided Japan and South Korea -- its shock soldiers under the Guam doctrine -- with many cruise missiles and F-16 jet fighters capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

What is more; Washington has stockpiled another 6,000 nuclear warheads and deployed thousands of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The U.S. TIME magazine reported that there was a plan to stockpile and deploy U.S. nuclear weapons in Bermuda, the United Kingdom, Canada, Spain, Portugal, the Philippines, Iceland, and Puerto Rico. The United States has already turned Puerto Rico and more Caribbean countries into a strategic center for nuclear tests and nuclear war games in the Atlantic.

Even in 48 of its 50 states, the United States has refurbished its nuclear bases. Moreover, it has gone ahead with Strategic Defence Initiative, SDI, popularly known as "star wars." All these actions of the Reagan administration are detrimental to the peace and security of all nations and seriously threaten human life on earth.

Against this background, the Soviet Union has put forth many important peace initiatives aimed at preserving world peace and security. The new decision announced on 29 July by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to unilaterally halt all nuclear tests as from 16 August 1985 reflects the Soviet Union's goodwill and high sense of responsibility toward human destiny.

However, far from responding to that Soviet proposal, the Reagan administration still attempts to break up the strategic military equilibrium. It continues its military buildup and preparations for "star wars" to push mankind to the brink of nuclear disaster. Experience in the past decade showed that Washington has failed to threaten other countries. Even the former U.S. presidents could not use atomic bombs against the peoples of the Soviet Union, Korea, and Vietnam.

Washington should draw a lesson from its humiliating failure, immediately follow the Soviet Union's example of halting all nuclear tests, and engage in serious negotiations with the Soviet Union in order to put an immediate end to the arms race, both on earth and in space, and eliminate the danger of nuclear war.

PHAM VAN DONG LAUDS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVE

BK061518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Announcer-read interview with Pham Van Dong, chairman of SRV Council of Ministers, by unidentified VNA correspondent -- date, place not given.

[Text] [VNA correspondent] Would you please express your views on the statement of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 29 July 1985 concerning the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally halt all nuclear arms test as of 6 August 1985?

[Pham Van Dong] This is a new, important peace initiative that embodies the consistent peace-loving foreign policy and high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union for the destiny of all humanity.

The Reagan administration's rejection of the Soviet Union's constructive proposal has further laid bare the U.S. imperialist policy of accelerating the nuclear arms race, thereby seriously threatening peace and the life of other nations. Together with the peace-loving people throughout the world, the Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support the 29 July 1985 statement by Comrade Gorbachev. The Vietnamese people firmly believe that today the forces of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism -- by increasingly strengthening their solidarity and carrying out a staunch and persistent struggle -- are fully capable of checking the imperialist and reactionary forces' adventurous actions, pushing back the danger of nuclear war, and firmly preserving lasting peace in the world.

FORESTRY MINISTRY ISSUES NOTICE ON AFFORESTATION

OW061135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The Ministry of Forestry recently transmitted to various localities and primary installations notice No 3 on the status of implementing Directive No 29 of the party Central Committee Secretariat on stepping up land and forestry allocation, building forests, and organizing business transactions according to the mode of combining agriculture and forestry. The notice contains the following remarks on the process of implementing Directive No 29:

Many localities and primary installations have made fair progress in comprehending and organizing the implementation of the directive.

To date, the party committees of 16 provinces have issued resolutions on afforestation; 20 provinces have set up economic committees in charge of forest products and land and forest allocation; and 17 provinces have worked out their afforestation projects and prescribed a policy of promoting forestry production. The party committees of 41 districts have issued resolutions on afforestation, implemented planning work and the system of land and forest allocation properly, granted some land for building forestry guilds, and reorganized and accelerated afforestation. As many as 127 districts have formulated afforestation projects.

The notice stressed: However, in some localities the distribution of state forests to the districts has been done neither unilaterally nor uniformly, and decentralization has been achieved only in the organizational aspect, not in other aspects, including planning, supply, and capital. After achieving decentralization, some districts have not been provided with guidance and assistance by various sectors, while others, because of parochialism, have organized lumbering and exploitation of forest products for the market or for bartering, thus failing to ensure delivery of products to the state. In addition, some 26 provinces have so far allocated more than 1.3 million hectares of forests and forest land to the collectives and local people for business purposes.

The notice urges primary installations, localities, and especially areas that have not yet or improperly implemented the tasks specified in the party Secretariat's directive to begin implementing them properly.

'NEARLY 300,000 HECTARES' OF RICE HIT BY DROUGHT

BK020842 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Nearly 300,000 hectares of ricefield in north Vietnam have been affected by drought. For this reason, only one-third of the total acreage have been put under summer-autumn rice, the second main crop of the year. Drought-stricken rice growing areas are Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, and Ha Nam Ninh. The peasants are receiving great assistance from the water conservancy and electricity services to bring enough water to the fields for timely transplanting of rice seedlings.

MOKHTAR WELCOMES PRC PLEDGE ON PKI REMNANTS

BK060149 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 1 Aug 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] Denpasar -- The confirmation by PRC officials including Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian that no more fugitives of the banned Indonesian Communist Party [PKI] are in that country is a new stride forward.

"We would be relieved if they are no longer in the PRC," Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said in reply to questions posed by ANTARA at a press conference with newsmen at Bali's Ngurah Rai Airport on Wednesday [31 July].

However, he noted that if they were no longer in the PRC, then they must have taken refuge elsewhere. Some of them have apparently tried to sneak back into Indonesia -- as disclosed by Attorney General Hari Suharto. "We must be vigilant and on the alert," Mokhtar said seriously, adding that there are some 250 PKI fugitives abroad, according to the March-April 1985 edition of a magazine published by the United States Information Service -- USIS.

He admitted that some PKI remnants abroad are in fact trying to return to Indonesia. "We must always be on alert to avoid a recurrence of the frightening 1965 uprising," he said.

On the reopening of Sino-Indonesian traderelations, the foreign minister replied that "trade relations are trade relations, namely, to seek dollars." This does not mean that political relations between the two countries are necessarily getting closer. The PRC is still subverting the Republic of Indonesia.

The foreign minister also stressed that Sino-Indonesian trade relations have nothing to do with tighter protectionist policies imposed by various importing countries on Indonesia's commodities.

The Indonesian Government has encouraged nonoil and nongas exports for 3 years because oil and gas exports are declining and absorbing less workers. On the other hand, the nonoil and nongas sector and tourism are able to provide more job opportunities besides additional foreign exchange. Indonesia has opened trade relations with the PRC to expand markets and increase foreign exchange reserves, the foreign minister concluded.

MARCOS PRODS INVESTIGATION OF AQUINO FLIGHT

HK070504 Manila FarEast broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday instructed acting Foreign Affairs Minister Pacifico Castro to ask the U.S. Embassy to furnish any information about the additions to the entries in the U.S. Air Force logbook on August 21, 1983. The late former Senator Benigno Aquino was assassinated following his return on board a China Airlines plane from Taipei.

He also directed Major General Vicente Piccio to locate the Philippine Air Force logbook at Villamor Air Base on the same date regarding the scramble of two Philippine Air Force jets to intercept an unknown aircraft coming in from Hong Kong hours before the China Airlines Plane carrying Aquino landed at the Manila International Airport.

The President issued the twin directives in the wake of a report of General Piccio Monday that the original logbook of the U.S. Air Force about this scramble appears to have been doctored to make it appear that the action was linked to Aquino's flight. General Piccio said that the U.S. Air Force logbook showed an insertion in parenthesis of the words Aquino and inbound aircraft from Hong Kong by the original entry which said that the Philippine Air Force informed the U.S. Air Force of the scramble to intercept an unknown aircraft.

General Piccio said the insertions were written in smaller letters, adding that when he asked a U.S. embassy official (about) the insertion, the latter remarked: We don't know. He said the U.S. Embassy official also admitted that the insertions were made after the entry to the logbook was written.

Tanodbayan Bernardo Fernandez yesterday formally asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to request the U.S. Embassy to make available all the information regarding the alleged activities involving American servicemen of the Wallace air station in Poro Point, La Union, and Villamor Air Base in Pasay city. The incident reportedly involved the exclusion of American servicemen by Philippine Air Force officers from the radar communications room at the air bases at about the same time of Benigno Aquino's arrival almost 2 years ago.

TANODBAYAN WILL PROBE MONITORING OF AQUINO FLIGHT

HK061032 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The Tanodbayan today asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to request the U.S. Embassy to make available all the information regarding the alleged activities involving American servicemen at the Wallace Air Station on August 21, 1983. Mars Encarnacion reports:

[Begin recording] The incident reportedly involved the exclusion of American servicemen by Philippine Air Force officers from the radar communications room at the airbases at about the same time of Benigno Aquino's arrival almost 2 years ago. In his letter to Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro, Fernandez said the Tanodbayan wanted to evaluate the alleged information said to be in the hands of U.S. Embassy officials to determine its relevance to the Aquino and Galman murders now pending before the Sandiganbayan. The SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER first reported the alleged incident at the bases, quoting U.S. servicemen then assigned to the radar station who said that there was an attempt to force the China Airline jetliner carrying Aquino to a military airbase outside Manila. Philippine Air Force chief Major General Vicente Piccio Jr has denied the EXAMINER reports, saying it was a sensationalized barracks story. Piccio also disclosed reports that certain quarters tried to alter the logbook of a PAF [Philippine Air Force] scramble on August 21, 1983, in order to link it to the China Airlines flight carrying former Senator Aquino. [end recording]

FORMER MINISTER TOLENTINO URGES MARCOS TO RETIRE

HK060945 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANA MALAYA in English 28 Jul 85 p 1, 6

[Text] Former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino yesterday called for an end to President Marcos' 20-year rule, saying his extended stay in office has plunged the nation into a state of "hopelessness and helplessness." Calling Marcos' extended leadership as the root of the country's ills, Tolentino, a maverick solon from the ruling party, said the root must be removed to avert the current situation from falling into an irreversible decline. If Marcos remained in office, what "may be happening today may become worse and become irreversible," Tolentino warned before the College Editors Guild of the Philippines alumni at Sulo Hotel's "USAP-USAPAN" [Dialogue] forum.

It was one of Tolentino's strongest attacks on the president since he was sacked from his Faura [street on which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is located] post a few months ago for openly going against the policies of the president. His call also comes in the midst of opposition moves to remove President Marcos from office in the wake of a news expose on the alleged huge investments and foreign holdings of Marcos, his wife Imelda and other political officials and businessmen close to the president. Tolentino said the people have grown hopeless and helpless about Marcos leadership and "they are beginning to feel that whatever they do, no change is forthcoming."

Marcos has ruled the country since 1965, longer than the combined terms of all his predecessors in the Republic. Under his rule, the communist New People's Army has grown from a rag-tag guerilla band to a fighting force that now pose a great threat to the Republic, and the country has accumulated more than \$26 billion in foreign debt compared to about \$2 billion when Marcos came to power. Tolentino said the president's stay in office for too long "is no longer good for our people."

He said even members of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) are disgruntled over the president's extended rule. Other KBL leaders cannot shine with the president there, he explained. Tolentino chided the president for misleading the people on the real state of the nation. "We are made to believe that we are on the road to recovery," he said. He pointed out that there is no such recovery because we are totally dependent on outside help. "So much emphasis is given on help coming from the outside... it is as if the Filipino people can no longer help themselves", Tolentino said. "We practically surrendered a great part of our sovereignty just to get help from outside," he added.

Tolentino, known for his uncompromising stand against certain sensitive national policies despite his affiliation with the ruling party, was urged by his audience to bolt the KBL and officially join the opposition. He said, however, that he can do more for the cause of good government as a member of the KBL. Explaining why he stays with the ruling party despite his evidently opposition leanings, he said if he shifts to the opposition camp, he will not be as effective as he is now because everything he says would be expected of him as an oppositionist. He hinted, however, that he might join the opposition if a presidential election is declared. "The question of party is not important now, but it will be important come election time," he said.

Tolentino was also urged to resign from the Batasan but he said he must stay at the lawmaking body to serve the mandate given him by his constituents. He also underscored the importance of the Batasan as the legitimate seat of the legislative branch of government.

Asked if he will run for president if drafted by the opposition, he said a draft is impossible. "I do not think the opposition will draft anyone who is not aspiring for the presidency," he said. He said, however, that if a miracle happens and the aspirants unanimously endorse him as the opposition's standard bearer, he will not shrink from the challenge.

Tolentino on Resignation Rule

HK070613 Hong Kong AFP in English 0540 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 7 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos cannot run again in a snap election if he resigns before the end of his current term in office in 1987, former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said here today. Mr Tolentino, a maverick member of the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party and author of a 1984 constitutional amendment on presidential succession, said only a final resignation of the chief executive was allowed.

Provisions for a presidential resignation were for "a definite resignation, not a resignation that is just formal to be used as an excuse for running again," said the M.P., who was fired from the cabinet by Mr Marcos last March for "incompatible" views. "That is why I believe Mr Marcos is not really qualified to run again if he should resign at this point," he added. Mr Tolentino's statement came amid intense speculation here of a possible snap presidential election this year.

The KBL said Thursday it was "seriously considering" a poll to give Mr Marcos a fresh mandate as president and that the National Assembly might also be dissolved to pave the way for a general election. The ruling party's announcement was a reaction to an opposition plan to file impeachment charges against Mr Marcos over allegations that he and other top officials had accumulated wealth in the United States.

The opposition today vowed to press the impeachment charges shortly despite some KBL leaders' threats of sanctions if they fail to support their claim. Opposition M.P.'s told reporters that "hard evidence" backing the impeachment move had arrived from the United States and had been referred to a board of managers and board of prosecution for study. Deputy Premier Jose Rono, a close adviser of the president, said the KBL was annoyed but unafraid of impeachment proceedings, which he called a "joke." Premier Cesar Virata, the only official who can recommend the assembly's dissolution, earlier warned that joint polls would be unconstitutional.

JUSTICE MINISTER WARNS AGAINST IMPEACHMENT MOVES

HK050839 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza today warned against the serious and grave implications of impeachment as a means of removal from office. He said the mere filing of impeachment charges instantly alters the national political climate and affects the effectiveness of the presidency in the conduct of foreign affairs. According to Mendoza, the impeachment seeks to terminate the fixed terms of office of impeachable officers before the conclusion of such terms. It also seeks, he said, to disqualify the respondent from holding any position of honor, trust, or profit under the Republic. The justice minister made the remarks in the wake of the reported opposition plan to file an impeachment resolution before the Batasang Pambansa this week against President Marcos.

SIBERIAN PROJECTS MAY USE FILIPINO WORKERS

OW070243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 7 KYODO -- A top Soviet official said Tuesday he foresees no big problems in allowing Filipino manpower to work on Japanese-Soviet development projects in Siberia in place of South Koreans which Japan earlier wanted to use. The view was expressed by Nikolay N. Solovyev, director of the Second Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Union, in a meeting here with Philippine Labor Minister Blas Ople. Solovyev's department is responsible for Soviet relations with Japan, Indonesia and the Philippines. Solovyev said "several thousands" of North Koreans are already working in Siberia. Ople told Solovyev that during a recent visit to Japan he had obtained backing from the Japan International Contractors' Association for the use of Filipino workers in projects in the Soviet far east.

Reporting on the closed door meeting in Ople's office at the Ministry of Labor, the government-owned PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported: "Asked whether a tie-up between Japanese companies and Filipino manpower would create a problem with the Soviet Union, Solovyev said he sees not major obstacle since the USSR and the Philippines are mutually friendly countries. The Soviet official said Japanese feelers regarding the use of South Korean manpower in cooperation projects in the Soviet far east could not be acted upon because the USSR has no diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea." Observers consider this would be the first time a capitalist country has sent workers to the Soviet Union.

MILITARY URGES REMOVAL OF SAN CARLOS POLICE FORCE

HK061131 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] High military authorities have recommended the removal of the entire police force from San Carlos City. The military have asked that the Philippine constabulary force be transferred. This was announced by Deputy Defense Minister Carlos Cajelo after personal investigations made by civic and Barangay leaders charged that the police were ineffective in maintaining law and order in the province.

SQUATTER'S DEATH PROMPTS PALACE DEMONSTRATION

HK060931 Hong Kong AFP in English 1856 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Hundreds of protesters today paraded the coffin of a slain teenage squatter near President Ferdinand Marcos's palace and blamed marines belonging to the chief executive's security force for his death. The marines put barbed-wire barriers across a bridge leading to the palace gates but allowed some 800 demonstrators to stage an impromptu rally at which speakers said Segundino Sanchez was "Massacred by the regime" on July 23. The crowd swelled to a few thousand as bystanders joined the funeral cortege after it left the foot of the bridge, passed through downtown Manila and went on to a public cemetery to bury the victim's body.

Mr Sanchez, 17, was shot dead while manning a barricade put up by squatter families in Quezon City adjacent to Manila as demolition crews backed by marines and police began tearing down shanties of an estimated 50 families. A 12-year-old girl was also killed and several others were hurt in the incident on an estate said to be owned by wealthy businessman Gregg Araneta, a son-in-law of President Marcos. Mr Araneta, who is married to the president's youngest child Irene, has kept silent on the issue.

Marines from the presidential palace were photographed in the area during the demolition. Police probes have pinpointed no suspects in the slaying. Mr Sanchez's father Angeles, a karate instructor who said he once trained marines now belonging to the presidential guard, told the protesters during the rally near the palace that his son died "in the struggle." "Let us fight as long as we live. Let us fight until we die, the burly Mr Sanchez, wearing a red shirt, told the protesters, many also wearing red.

Youths among the mostly urban poor protesters, who were joined by nuns, an opposition M.P., students and militant opposition figures, jeered the marines as they blockaded the bridge near the palace. The victim's rough brown wooden coffin, which was covered with red flags, was borne on a hearse.

His mother Clarita appealed over a radio station to Mr Marcos's wife Imelda governor of Metropolitan Manila, to leave squatters alone. "Please stop the cruelty in our area. Please give us the rights to our land because you say you love the poor," he said. Government officials have deplored the Sanchez slaying but defended the demolition efforts. Some of them accused squatter organizations resisting the demolitions of being infiltrated by "subversives."

10,000 ATTEND CEBU MASS FOR MISSING PRIEST

HK061601 Hong Kong AFP in English 1552 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Thousands of priests, nuns, students and trade unionists today held a procession around this city and attended an open air mass for the safety of a missing priest. An estimated 10,000 people joined the procession in this central Philippine city, eyewitness reports said.

Earlier today, a military intelligence agent today refused to undergo a lie-detector test to determine whether he was involved in the alleged abduction of Father Rudy Romano from this central Philippine city on July 11. Government investigators said Technical Sergeant Jose Pitogo was ordered to submit himself for a lie detector test by the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), but he ignored the order.

However, he admitted to Cebu police investigators today that he took another MIG [Military Intelligence Group] agent, Corporal Wilfredo Dagatan, near to the site where the priest was allegedly seized, a few hours before the abduction. Government investigators said Sgt. Pitogo, a Military Intelligence Group (MIG) agent, was named in a military report as being among MIG agents seen near the site where witnesses said armed men abducted Father Romano.

The disappearance of the priest, a member of the Redemptorist order and a vice president of the New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan), a militant opposition group, has further strained church-military ties in this heavily Roman Catholic country. The priest's order and opposition colleagues blamed the MIG for the abduction. A witness identified Cpl Dagatan as one of the abductors of Father Romano in a Supreme Court hearing Friday.

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